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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4303	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. F. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5103	C. Gadd	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 600	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and returning *viâ* Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.

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F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 17th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 17th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *viâ* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 15th September, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash, Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	do.	,,	9 0
Isabels	do.	do.	,,	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	do.	,,	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	do.	,,	5 0
Little Devils	do.	do.	,,	3 0
Club Londres	do.	do.	,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6 8
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Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6 8

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

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SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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,, ,, Stone's	45 0	...	50 0	...

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WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST EFFICIENT
COUGH REMEDY KNOWN.
ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS.

May be taken with perfect safety by ADULTS and CHILDREN ALIKE.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

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A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

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C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	5 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style ..	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
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Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

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100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
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Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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entlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
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RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, for Stock-taking.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESS for the railway School at Igatpuri (certificated or qualified to teach, with a knowledge of the kinder-garten system) Church of England, salary Rs. 40.

Applicants should state their nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and send copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) with their written applications addressed to

THE AGENT,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 14th September, 1898.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LATEST LITERATURE.

	Rs. a.
The Feudatory States of Central and Southern India and General Sir R. Meade, a Record of Forty-three years' service as soldier, Political Officer, and Administrator, by Thos. H. Thornton, C.S.I.	9 4
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The British Letter Writers, a collection of the best English Letters from the 15th Century to the Present Time	3 8
The New Hygiene, a Drugless Remedy for the treatment of all Diseases, the promotion of health and longevity, diet, physical culture, massage, &c., by G. W. Wilson... ...	2 0
A History of "Our Own Times" from 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee, by Justin McCarthy, M.P.	9 0
"Vanity Fair" with Biographical Introductions, by his Daughter Anne Ritchie (the Biographical edition of W. M. Thackeray) ...	4 8
A Medical and Surgical Help for Shipmasters and officers in Merchant Navy including first aid to the Injured, by Wm. J. Smith (Griffin Nautical Series)...	4 8
Prof. Schenk's Theory of the Determination of sex (authorised translation from the German).	3 12
The Diamonds, Coal and Gold of India, their mode of occurrence and distribution, by V. Ball, M. S.	3 12
The Extra Pharmacopœia, by Wm. Martindale (new edition, 1898)	4
How to Behave, a Handbook of Etiquette for all, by F. Klickmann...	12
The French Revolution, by Justin H. McCarthy, M. P. 4 vo's...	36 0
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Flashes of Thought, being one thousand choice extracts from the works of C. H. Spurgeon...	3 12
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NOTICES.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (75) SEVENTY-FIVE per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the office of the Undersigned, No 7, Marine Street, on and after the 16th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 16th September, 1898, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, for the purchase of any number out of Sixteen Lots of WROUGHT and CAST IRON, etc., now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Ward Bander, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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of All Brands.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum, NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have found the Rooms most Comfortable and Clean and I have had every reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."—J. ROSS, Major-General.

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CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget 4to, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1892, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at the Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case. In Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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NOTES.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, boaring down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless.

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Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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By Order of the Board,
C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property near Vithalwady advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 16th, and TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others. English dining table, best electro-plated ware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-R. B. L. gun by William Powell, pictures, lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome ceylon four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses, going in harness, double and single harness, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in China and earthen pots, pigeons, &c., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages, horses and dogs will be sold at 3 p.m. on the first day, and garden at 4 p.m., on the second day of sale.

The property of a gentleman—

One bay waler about 6 years old, 15-2, quiet, goes in single and double harness.

One office-shigram in good order.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

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Please see you get it with

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg it could not pass, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation of Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH IT IS A FALSE AND SPURIOUS IMITATION.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., 11-46s. Low water, 4-59m., 5-21s.
Surat Cliff Press Company, Dean Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN'S LECTURE.—Dr. Mackichan's lecture, which was postponed owing to the sad and untimely death of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m., instead of 5-45 p.m., as previously notified. Subject:—"Recent advances in Electrical Science—Electric Waves and Wireless Telegraphy." The lecture will be illustrated with experiments. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy has kindly consented to preside.

A POLICE RAMOSEE FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL WHILE ASLEEP.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Durbori Doorga, aged fifty years, a Purdesee police Ramosee, employed in the service of one Madhowdas Jetha, a Bhathia merchant, residing on his master's premises at Hornby Road, Fort. On Tuesday night deceased was lying asleep on a bench placed on the verandah of his master's house, when he accidentally fell off the bench on to the pavement, sustaining injury to his neck. He was unable to sit up, and was immediately removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that his spinal column had been fractured and that he was suffering from complete paralysis of the lower extremities. He was detained under treatment but his condition did not show any sign of improvement and he died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DIVER DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Kazee Sd. Street, on view of the body of Valji Moorar, a diver by profession, aged twenty-three years, having no fixed place of residence. On Wednesday afternoon deceased went to the rent collector in the employ of the Trustees of the late Keshewji Jadowji, residing at Kazee Seyid Street, when the latter asked deceased to take out a copper chattie which had fallen into a well at the back of his house, offering him four annas for the job. Deceased jumped into the well, dived in and brought the chattie out of the water, but as he was coming up, the chattie slipped from his hand and fell into the water again. Deceased dived after it, but this time he never rose to the surface of the water. After waiting for him for two hours, the employer gave information to the police. The latter had the well dragged and recovered the body of the deceased, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

AN OLD RAILWAY EMPLOYE RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—Bamboo Ramji, aged seventy-five years, a gate keeper employed in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company and posted at the Dadur Station was on the 12th instant run over by a local passenger train, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death two days after at the J. J. Hospital, where he had been removed immediately after the accident. The deceased had been in the employ of the Railway Company for the last forty years, and for the past two years his eye-sight had become impaired. On the 12th instant deceased was seen by the station-master seated at a fire near the lamp room warming himself, as it was then raining heavily. Just then a local passenger train from Osaiyan arrived at the Dadur Station, and after the engine and three carriages had passed the centre of the up platform, some passengers on the platform put up their hands and shouted out to the driver to stop the train, which he did. On going up to the spot the driver found deceased lying between the rails under a third class carriage in the centre of the train. His left arm was nearly severed from the shoulder, from which blood was issuing profusely, and he was unconscious. He was conveyed in the same train to the Byculla Station, whence he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that in addition to the serious injury to his left arm, he had sustained several contusions on the forehead, nose, mouth, etc. His condition grew worse, and he died. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF AN AYAH BY HER PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASTIAN BIN KAITAN.

THE accused appealed to the High Court from a decision of Mr. H. L. Harvey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in July last, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused had been committed for trial, charged with the murder of a woman named Marnel Kom Pascoal. They were servants of the Rev. Mr. Singer, Protestant missionary at Honavar, and his wife; the accused being employed as cook and Marnel as ayah. Both had been in the service of successive missionaries at Honavar for about seven years. Marnel was married, and lived with her husband in a house some distance from the mission bungalow, coming to her work in day time, and returning home at night. Her husband was apparently of unsound mind, and she was living for several years in criminal intimacy with the accused. The latter suspected, probably with good reason, that she had become the mistress of one Joel, who had recently entered Mr. Singer's service as butler; and from that time forward, accused was on the worst of terms with both Marnel and Joel. In fact he used such violent threats towards Marnel that the woman was afraid to go home alone after dark, and for some time slept in Mr. Singer's bungalow. However, she afterwards discontinued this practice, and about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th July, she started for home, carrying in her hand a lighted lantern. Accused had previously left, presumably to go to his own house, which was situated midway between the mission bungalow and Marnel's house, and which Marnel accordingly had to pass on her way home. About that time a woman's screams were heard, apparently coming from the lane in front of accused's house, by several persons living in the vicinity, but they appeared to have taken very little notice of the occurrence, which was not an uncommon one, in that neighbourhood. Early next morning, however, Marnel's body was found lying in the middle of the road, at a distance of about 25 yards from her own house. The head was battered in, and there were other wounds on the upper part of the body. Her ornaments had not been taken. The police soon discovered that the murder had not been committed at the spot where the body was found, but at a spot some 60 yards distant, and nearly opposite a gate leading from the road into the compound of accused's house. Here there was a quantity of blood on the ground, and two pieces of the skull of the deceased were found, as well as an earring belonging to her, and a small portion of the lantern, which she had carried on the previous night. The relations of the accused with the deceased being notorious, and the murder having been committed close to his house, suspicion at once fell upon him, and a constable was sent to look for him. He was found quietly at work in Mr. Singer's bungalow. Accused, when taxed with the offence, appeared to have at once confessed everything. He produced Marnel's lantern from among some bushes growing by the side of the road into which it had been thrown. He then took the police and the panch to the mission bungalow, where he handed to them a large sickle, which had been recently cleaned, and which he took out of the kitchen. This was the weapon with which the murder was committed. No fewer than seventeen incised wounds had been inflicted, accused was arrested and made a confession before the second class magistrate. He admitted having killed the woman, but pleaded that he did not intend to kill her, but only to punish her for her unfaithfulness to him. He further stated that he was drunk at the time. The Sessions Judge remarked that the careful way in which after the murder he endeavoured to obliterate the traces of the crime and divert suspicion from himself by carrying the woman's body from the neighbourhood of his own house, concealing her lantern in the bushes, and washing the sickle and the coat worn by him at the time of the deed, shewed that he was in full possession of his reasoning faculties. He was accordingly convicted and sentenced to death.

Their lordships on a consideration of the whole case, confirmed the sentence of death.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have now (says the *Lady's Pictorial*) made definite arrangements to have another home in Norfolk. Princess Victoria of Wales has set her heart on living now and then in the beautiful Cromer district, and it has accordingly been decided to build a residence at Overstrand for the use of the Prince of Wales's family. It is on the Overstrand that one looks down from the Lighthouse Hills over which Princess Victoria is so fond of roaming, and as it contains but three or four shops and at most some fifty houses, it is tolerably secluded. The house will be quite small, and will be at once put in hand, as the health of Princess Victoria continues to be unsatisfactory, and since she seems better in Cromer air than elsewhere, it is desirable that the Royal residence should be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th September were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th September, 17 feet 4 inches against 20 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Standing crops are healthy. Rats are doing some damage in Ghorabari and Shahbandar. The rainfall at Ghorabari was 3 cents, at Mirpur Batoro 4 cents and at Keti Bandar 29 cents. Rabi prospects are not favourable owing to low inundation. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 11 inches against 11 feet on same date last year. Kharif cultivation is flourishing. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops. Slight damage is caused to jowari by insects in one taluka. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The standing crops are in good condition. Damage is done to crops by rats in the Badin taluka. The supply of water in canals is deficient in five talukas. The cattle are in fair condition throughout the district. Fodder is plentiful in three talukas and insufficient in nine.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing except on canals in the Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder is sufficient. The price of wheat has risen by 2 chataks while the prices of jowary and bajri have fallen by 22 and 4 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—The rainfall at Nagar was 60 cents, at Mithi 20 cents and at Umarkot 15 cents. Want of rain is very much felt in the desert talukas. The total rainfall for the season is 5 inches 79 cents at Umarkot, and in the talukas maximum 6 inches 10 cents at Nagar, minimum 1 inch 62 cents at Chachro. The supply of water in the Dhoro, Naro, Khipro and Dim Canals is insufficient. Crops are suffering.

Ahmedabad.—(Week ending 10th September 1898). —There was no rain throughout the district except 8 cents at Parantij, Sanand and Dhandhuka. The total fall for the season is 27 inches 25 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 38 inches 71 cents at Parantij, minimum 16 inches 23 cents at Viramgam. The standing crops are in good condition. Sufficient rain fell on the 11th and 12th which is very beneficial to rice crops especially. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 20 seers, of bajri 16 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week at Godhra was 65 cents, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 78 cents at Halol, minimum 35 cents at Dohad: total for the season 39 inches 31 cents at Godhra, and in the talukas maximum 51 inches 69 cents at Halol, minimum 27 inches 85 cents at Dohad. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. The price of maize in Jhalod has risen from 35 to 32 1-2 seers per rupee and that of bajri in Halol has fallen from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th September 1898.) The rainfall for the week was 1 inch 29 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 7 cents at Thasra, minimum 23 cents at Kapadvanj: total for the season 27 inches 81 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 41 inches 30 cents at Thasra, minimum 20 inches 49 cents at Matar. Sowing of jowari, tobacco and rice is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16, of wheat 10 and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was 2 inches 3 cents at Broach, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 3 cents at Amod, minimum 1 inch 10 cents at Ankleswar: total for the season 42 inches 22 cents at Broach, and in the talukas maximum 47 inches 25 cents at Jambusar, minimum 20 inches 23 cents at Hansot. The state of standing crops is good. Sowing of rabi crops continues in some places. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are steady.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was 1 inch 35 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 77 cents at Bulsar, minimum 1 cent at Mandvi: total for the season 27 inches 66 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 49 inches 64 cents at Chikhli, minimum 27 inches 60 cents at Chorasi. There was no rain at Olpad. After the receipt of the taluka reports, rain measuring 4 inches 53 cents has fallen at Bulsar and good rain has also fallen elsewhere. Weeding is in progress. It is expected that the condition of the crops will improve. Other crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week at Dhulia was 4 inches 74 cents, and in the district maximum 4 inches 32 cents at Jamner, minimum 12 cents at Chopda: total for the season 19 inches 44 cents at Dhulia, and in the district maximum 48 inches 39 cents at Navapur, minimum 13 inches 84 cents at Shahada. Sowing of til continues in the Taloda taluka. The standing kharif crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. Preparation of land for rabi crops has been commenced in six talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and jowari have risen while that of rice has fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 3 inches 90 cents, and in the talukas maximum 7 inches 28 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 52 cents at Kalwan: total for the season 22 inches 27 cents at Nasik, and in the talukas maximum 117 inches 62 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 12 inches 12 cents at Sinnar. More Rain is wanted in the Sinnar, Chandor and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops has been completed. Land is being prepared for rabi corps. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Kolaba (Alibag).—Rain on daily reports 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th: total of week 10·15 inches: total to date 70·23, being 6·97 above average. Temperature normal on 7th and 9th: abnormal temperature 1° warm on 8th, 4° cool on 10th, 11th and 12th, and 1° cool on 13th. Vapour in air normal on 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, and excessive on 8th and 9th. Abnormal wind from north-east on 7th, 8th and 9th, from north on 10th and from north-west on 11th: wind normal on 12th and 13th. Lightning on 7th, thunder and lightning on 8th and thunderstorm on 9th.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 13 inches 70 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 23 inches 76 cents at Bassein, minimum 3 inches 33 cents at Bhiwndi: total for the season 102 inches 45 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 91 inches 89 cents at Shahapur, minimum 39 inches 37 cents at Mokhada. Weeding is in progress. The state of young crops is good. There was rainfall throughout the district. Locusts are still lingering in Umbargaon peths, but no damage is done to crops. The usual efforts to get rid of them are being made. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 8-3 4 at Shahapur, Murbad and Bhiwndi; 10½ at Mahim and Thana; 10 at Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein; 9 at Dahanu; 9-1-8 at Vada and 9½ at Mokhada.

Kolaba.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 39 cents at Alibag, minimum 2 inches 23 cents at Pen: total for the season 83 inches 27 cents at Alibag, and in the talukas maximum 144 inches 5 cents at Mangaon, minimum 65 inches 23 cents at Uran. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding has been almost completed. The price of rice at Alibaz is 10 seers 10 tolas per rupee. There is a slight rise at Uran and Roha. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was good rain everywhere. The fall measured 4 inches 23 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 6 inches 41 cents at Devgad, minimum 1 inch 7 cents at Sangameshvar: total for the season 107 inches 73 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 159 inches 97 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 70 inches 85 cents at Devgad. Reaping of early crops is in progress in some talukas. Weeding has been completed. The cattle are in good condition except in Rajapur the prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week at Poona was 4 inches 42 cents, and in the talukas maximum 7 inches 6 cents at Bhimthadi, minimum 1 inch 62 cents at Junnar: total for the season 18 inches 24 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 51 inches 28 cents at Mulshi, minimum 9 inches 82 cents at Dhond. In the eastern part of the Haveli taluka rain is insufficient. The kharif crops in the eastern part of the Khed taluka are likely to suffer from the excessive rain. In the western part of the Maval taluka the jowari and udid crops will also suffer from the excessive rain, which has retarded the sowing of the bajri crops. The condition of the Kharif crops in the Junnar taluka is fair. The recent rainfall in the Sirur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar and Indapur talukas will, it is anticipated, do considerable good to the existing kharif crops and will, moreover, enable the rabi crops to be sown. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Bajri sold cheaper in the Bhimthadi taluka than in the previous week; elsewhere the prices of food-grains are stationary. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 30 lbs, 25 lbs. and 18 lbs., respectively, per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was good rain throughout the district. The fall measured 1 inch 75 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the district maximum 5 inches 73 cents at Kopargaon, minimum 1 inch 44 cents at Jamkhed: total for the season 7 inches 59 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the district maximum 13 inches 55 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 7 inches 92 cents at Shrigonda. The week's rain was useful to standing crops. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in some parts, Fodder is sufficient. The Agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 15 seers 67 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week at Sholapur was 11 inches 97 cents, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 12 cents at Karmala, minimum 1 inch 99 cents at Barsi: total for the season 28 inches 73 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 15 inches 51 cents at Barsi, minimum 6 inches 13 cents at Malsiras. More rain is wanted for rabi sowing in some places. Kharif crops have been benefited by the week's rain. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in some places. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala and the Sangole taluka: elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 18 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara was 1 inch 31 cents, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Javli, minimum 93 cents at Patan: total for the season 24 inches 13 cents at Satara, and in the talukas maximum 67 inches 60 cents at Javli, minimum 6 inches 87 cents at Man. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—The rainfall during the week at Bijapur was 2 inches 94 cents, and in the district maximum 6 inches 6 cents at Badami, minimum 2 inches 29 cents at Sindgi: total for the season 13 inches 59 cents at Bijapur, and in the district maximum 18 inches 66 cents at Badami, minimum 14 inches 5 cents at Bagewadi. Kharif crops are reviving. Cotton and rabi sowings have been commenced throughout the district. Green grass is not yet procurable. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 21 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain throughout the district. The fall measured 4 inches 42 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 54 cents at Hukeri, minimum 1 inch 2 cents at Sampgaon: total for the season 33 inches 64 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 85 inches 30 cents at Chandgad, minimum 6 inches 83 cents at Athni. Rain is beneficial to standing kharif crops and has enabled rabi sowings to be commenced in parts of the Athni and Gokak talukas. Crops are exposed to ravages of locusts in parts of the Belgaum, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. The supplies of water and fodder are sufficient. There is no marked change in the prices of staple food-grains.

Dharwar.—There was rain throughout the district, varying from 87 cents at Kod to 4 inches 82 cents at Gadag. The standing crops are in good condition. Cotton sowing has been commenced. More rain is wanted in the western talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 17 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—The rainfall during the week was 9 inches 63 cents, and in the talukas maximum 14 inches 97 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 1 inch 98 cents at Haliyal: total for the season 117 inches 25 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 132 inches 50 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 31 inches 4 cents at Haliyal. Rain continues in the above ghat talukas. In the below ghat talukas the crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 6 cents: total for the season 10 inches 76 cents. Weeding operations are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 11 seers 75 tolas, 12 seers 40 tolas, 14 seers 30 tolas and 12 seers 70 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 12 cents: total for the season 15 inches 16 cents. Weeding of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 15 and jowari at 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The rainfall during the week was 4 inches 14 cents: total for the season 49 inches 70 cents. The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Weeding operations continue in the Navsari division. More rain is wanted in the Navsari, Kadi and Amreli divisions as crops are withering. There has been partial failure of rain in Okhamandal, where distress has begun to be felt. The price of bajri is 24, of wheat 21, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 21 pounds per British rupee.

CRICKET.

THE SWIFT C. C. vs. VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

THE above match, which was played on the Esplanade maidan on Wednesday, resulted in a win for the former by 1 wicket and 21 runs. The Swift won the toss and elected to bat, but could put together only 37 in the first innings, against the effective bowling of Davur and Stephens, the former taking 3 wickets for 12 and the latter 3 for 10. Pain, who played a patient game throughout of innings, carried his bat for 12. The College in their first innings scored 59. D'Souza, 20, played an invaluable innings for his side. The Swift in their second attempt fared better. Gibbons v. 23, Brown 14, Sharman 22 and Smyth 15 (not out) hit right pluckily, and the innings at the fall of the ninth wicket was closed for 101. The opponents followed on, but succumbed to the effective bowling of Williamson and Smyth. F. the former securing 5 wickets for 19 and the latter 4 for 21.

SIR PATRICK PLAYFAIR AND THE TEA ASSOCIATION.

IN connection with the letter from Mr. Ashton on the attitude of Sir Patrick Playfair towards the tea industry, Messrs. McLeod and Company have addressed a strong letter to the Secretary of the Indian Tea Association on the subject, in the course of which they say:—We think the speech of Sir Playfair on the currency question should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, as his ideas on the subject stand practically alone among the members of the Association. It would have been better had his contentions been refuted at the meeting but his advocating a high exchange as beneficial to the tea industry was unexpected, and the members present were consequently not prepared at the moment to meet the mass of statistics with which he was armed. The summing up of his speech was to the effect that if India generally benefited from the gold standard we should not worry ourselves as to how it effected tea industry, but that we should concentrate our attention on the abolition of the tea duty into Great Britain, or virtually that we should leave the taxes of this country alone and devote our time and attention to reforms in the British Legislature. This some of us are not prepared to do and prefer to remove the beam with ourselves rather than to approach the mote with our neighbours. It is a very disputed point whether a gold standard would be beneficial to this country, but in this Association it is generally admitted that it would be detrimental to the industry we represent, and it is our duty therefore to support the side of question which most favour our general views.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Arnold, A J, Mrs
Billy, Ciril
Barry, Sophia Mrs
Berry, Mrs
Bird, E
Black, A T
Bright, A W
Courcey, P H
Dobrowich, W
Dora, Alexandra
Orden, Miss
Edel Jacob
Everard, J
Fairley, V Mrs
Fitzsimmons, N
Galiyot, E D
Groes, Fani
Green, E Miss
Hay, I Errol
Henriques, Joas
Hunt, W
Jones, Miss
Knight, Thomas
Lascelles, J R
Lightowler, A W
Micallef, Giovaun
Mitchell, B
McGrath, E J
Orts, Pierre
Peterson, A Mrs
Phibbs, W G
Randall, Mrs
Rodow, James
Stoop
Schoedient Josef
Sutcliffe, S Mrs
Tsanavalis, F C
Ulsair, H Mr
Van, Someren L
Van, Tassel E Mrs
Vignal, A Da
Warner, G H

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Okara, 3,436 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.	...	A Munjee
Baodee	1,000	Baroda	...	A Munjee
Bombay	2049	Tarone	Calcutta &c.	J M & Co
Canning		Baugh		R I M S
Bengal	3733	Witmer	Aden	P & O Co
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Jossub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Rajpootana	1312	Gimblett	P Gulf	M M & Co
Florida	2650	Chapman		A Maniachoff
Nursai	2370	Letwich	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Henzada	1341	Cotton	Calcutta	M M & Co
Chilka	1677	Martin	Calcutta	M M & Co

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich mean time.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Moravia s	Mecozzi	Trieste, Aug 20
	Horatio s		Hull
	Siala s		Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
15	Naderi s	Hasson	P Gulf via Karachi
	Singapore s	Pinsavin	Genoa
	Assyria s	Rothwell	P Gulf via Karachi
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta

The steamer Scharlachberger, entered for loading yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept
12 Lindula s.....Stewart.....Rangoon, Sept 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept 12—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar, Malda, Karagola Neptune and Nairung.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept
8 Camorta s.....Rangoon via C
9 Clan Cameron s.....Cocanada

DEPARTURES.

Sept
12 Camorta s.....Rangoon via C
14 Clan Cameron s.....London

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—175 bales wool Kiba Khoosbail

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1939 2-4 cwt castor oil Ralli Brothers
Bengala—1 3-4 cwt ivory Hajee Essa Hajee Joosoo

FOR HAMBURG.

Camilla s—20 bales twist Goculdas Doombhoy and Co, 5 bales twist M Byramjee, 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	78 57	75 06	77 98	70 26
Thursday, 15th Sept.	0 8	0 57	0 78	0 33
Total	78 65	75 63	78 06	70 59
Total fall to Sept. 15th, 1897	71 28	71 03	74 65	71 50
Total fall to Sept. 15th, 1896	88 2	86 31	92 62	89 80

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	58	26
On the 13th September	8	16
Total	66	42
Total fall up to 13th September 1897	56	72
Total fall up to 13th September 1896	58	96

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	189	55
On the 13th September, 1898	2	80
Total	192	35

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 14th Sept. 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	28 94	19 96	15 42
On the 13th September	0 77	0 99	0 43
Total	29 71	20 95	15 85

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·631	Calm	4	94·6	75·6	72	..	13·70	−3·74
Sirsa	29·610	NW	6	91·3	79·4	75	..	9·40	−5·47
Delhi	29·603	S	1	91·7	78·9	78	..	13·28	−10·97
Agra	29·594	W	1	91·6	76·5	73	..	12·80	−8·70
Cawnpore	29·585	SSW	2	91·3	76·6	69	..	19·81	..
Allahabad	29·552	NE	15	87·6	75·3	84	0·06	31·33	+15·82
Jhansi	29·630	E	3	89·6	73·7	87	0·26	32·44	+7·72
Jubbulpore	29·575	ESE	4	100·4	73·1	64	..	24·11	−2·17
Karachi	29·630	WNW	14	89·4	78·5	75	..	2·91	−3·21
Jeypore	29·665	Calm	3	89·1	72·3	93	1·32	16·99	−8·04
Ajmere	29·687	S	2	89·9	74·1	90	0·38	11·39	−7·21
Deesa	29·715	W	5	89·2	76·3	89	..	15·47	−8·35
Ahmedabad	29·690	Calm	1	94·7	75·6	90	0·37	31·95	..
Sirsa	29·656	NW	12	88·8	76·9	82	..	13·20	−9·25
Rajkot	29·653	NW	18	89·9

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ON

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BY

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Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

:PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Seventh article appears in

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

TO-DAY.

The Series will be continued weekly.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

At the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 5,60,000 of Bills to Calcutta, Rs. 10,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 22 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of 1450000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d., to 22 per cent. of the tenders at which rate acceptance was given. Extra allotments of Bills were made on Bombay amounting to Rs. 60,000 and on Calcutta to Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

A press telegram dated London the 13th current, reports that tenders for India Bills for two million pounds were opened on that date, the total applications amounting to £7,175,000. Tenders at £97- 6-9 receive about 65 per cent., and above that rate in full, the average rate being £2-12 per cent. The full amount has been allotted in twelve-month Bills.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1 32d. to 5 1-4d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were also lower to a like extent, extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. for September, and 3 5-64d. for January-February delivery. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York to 5 3-4 cents per lb.; December and March Futures 10 points each to 5·51 and 5·62 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 22,000 bales. Bar Silver was still quoted at 60-3-8 cents per oz.; while demand exchange on London was 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·84 dollars.

The statement of the shipments of Cotton goods during the month of August, issued in London yesterday, showed that of Plain Cottons 93,600,000 yards were shipped to Calcutta, comprising 23,300 bales, and 6,800 cases, 38,200,000 yards, or 9,800 bales and 6,200 cases to Bombay 7,050 yards, or 1,300 bales and 1,600 cases to Karachi; 3,700,000 yards, or 1,400 bales and 300 cases to Madras. The missions of coloured Cottons were 6,600,000 yards to Bombay, 5,000,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,250,000 yards to Karachi, 5,00,000 yards to Madras; and those of Printed Cottons, 13,300,000 yards to Bombay, 5,600,000 yards to Calcutta, 4,900,000 yards to Karachi, and 850,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of Twist were 1,050,000 lbs. to Bombay 800,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 600,000 lbs. to Madras, and 100,000 lbs. to Karachi.

Since Monday last, as advised by wire this morning the rainfall registered in the Cotton growing districts amounted to 7 inches-51 cents at Bhavnagar, 5 inches at Viramgaum, 5 inches-20cents at Wadhwan, 3 inches 96 cents at Sholapur, and at the other stations 1 inch 72 cents to 34 cents. The Cotton plants at Beawar and Jalgaon were showing bolls; at Barsi the prospects were much improved, and all crops were doing well, there being also an improvement at Dhulia in the Cotton prospect. More rain was wanted generally at Amraoti, where the plants were in flower; there had been a sufficient fall at Jalgaon, and the weather continued cloudy with slight drizzle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	231	bales.
Wheat	4,999	cwts.
Linseed	3,904	,,
Rapeseed	5,758	,,
Poppyseed	1,827	,,
Castorseed	1,735	,,
Rice	37,816	,,

Our local markets have continued closed to-day.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 10th September, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 17,91,884 12 11			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 13,31,085 8 3	31,22,770		2
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	240,04,759	7	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,012	14	3
Sundries	6,61,272	11	7
Total	368,08,815	6	8
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	35,28,477	12	9
Other authorised Investments	11,66,526	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	48,34,634	15	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	54,35,049	10	3
Bills discounted and purchased	67,18,379	14	8
Balances with other Banks	13,98,208	3	2
Bullion	7,397	8	7
Dead stock	7,95,855	7	3
Stamps	12,696	7	1
Sundries	47,581	11	3
	239,45,534	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	128,63,281	5	8
Total	368,08,815	6	8

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed Quiet. Surats quiet.

Goo i Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

The anchor Line Steamer Nubia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived, and s. s. Gisela, from Japan, left for Bombay this morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th September, 1898.

There will be Shooting at the Rifle range Colaba on Saturday 17th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

1. Members requiring Helmet fittings buttons, etc., are requested to apply to Head-quarters for them.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Ladies Concert at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—September 14.

10 p.m.	79·2

THURSDAY—September 15.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·6
6 p.m.	82·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted.

Messages will only be exchanged by steamer about once a week.

Following offices connected Lagos opened Otta, Abeokuta, Ijesyhin, Oyo, Saki and Jebba rates are two annas per word added to rates for Lagos.

Mail for Bolama and Bissao closes at Praia, at 7 p.m. on Saturday 17th inst.

Restriction on telegrams for Candia in Crete now removed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKINNON—September 6, at Lyndale Mussoorie, the wife of P W Mackinnon, of a daughter.

PEARS—September 12, at Madras, the wife of S D Pears of a daughter.

DEATH.

FRASER—September 6, at Jubbulpore, R J G Fraser, R E, son of Colonel Fraser, of Kirkside, Montrose, Scotland, of typhoid fever, aged 23 years.

MOODY—August 27, at Strawberry Lodge, Naini Tal, of chronic dysentery and after many months of patient suffering, Florence Sophie, the dearly beloved wife of W H Moody (of Southampton, England), aged 29 years.

PHILLIPPE—September 2, at Moughyr, Mary Adelaide, beloved wife of H S Phillippe, and devoted daughter of L F Le Feuvre aged 50 years and 9 months.

ROSS—August 20, at Rawalpindi, of remittent fever contracted at Has an Abdal, George Edward, the beloved and only son of Emily Hannah and James George Ross, North-Western Railway, aged 8 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

THE extent to which India is capable of bearing fresh taxation is a subject which comes well within the purview of the Currency Committee, seeing that the terms of reference included enquiry into the probable effect of any proposed currency changes upon the internal trade and taxation of the country. It is a subject which closely affects all classes of the community in India, and the evidence of so competent an authority as Mr. J. E. O'Conor upon it is worthy of careful consideration. The witnesses who favoured free coinage had to admit that a largely increased number of rupees would be required to meet the sterling obligations of Government if that policy was adopted—in other words that heavy fresh taxation would have to be imposed. The question for practical men to consider is how this enhanced burden is to be met in a country like India. It is sixteen years ago since Government found themselves in a position to make any remission of taxation whatever, and ever since they have been imposing fresh imposts—a necessity laid upon them to a very large extent by the continuous fall in the value of the rupee. There has been some elasticity of revenue, as Mr. O'Conor showed, but it has been as nothing compared with the elasticity which has marked the revenue of England. The land revenue is the sheet anchor of Indian finance, and Mr. O'Conor dealt first with that. It now produces 26 crores of rupees, and a decision to make it meet the losses which would ensue from free coinage would curtail its increment to 38 crores. "How would it be possible," asked the Director-General of Statistics, "for anyone responsible for the administration of India to propose such an addition as that to the land revenue." To begin with, it would mean a breach of faith with the cultivators to break through settlements which have many years to run. It would greatly increase the disproportion between the amounts paid to Government by the permanently settled tracts in Bengal and those paid where there is no such absolute fixity. Still more it would mean, as Mr. O'Conor put it, "the imposition of a tax in all production in India for the purpose of relieving from a tax, whether real or imaginary, that small fraction of the production which is exported from India." No one who is familiar with the condition of the Indian ryot, or with the distress may that is engendered in rural districts by moderate enhancements of revenue after a thirty years' contract, could regard, save with the gravest misgiving, any large increase of the incidence of land taxation. A further enhancement of the salt duty would be greatly resented both in India and in England, because it would press upon the poor even more severely than an increment of the land tax, which, after all, only falls on a portion of the population. It may be true that its incidence is only 4 annas per head of the immense population of the Empire, but as Government receive their dues through a middleman, the consumer has to pay much more than the amount nominally received into the Treasury. Moreover, as Mr. O'Conor reminded the Committee, salt is a useful article in India for cattle for manurial and for industrial purposes, and it would be unwise to restrict its consumption to any degree. It has been a pious hope of successive Governments, and one to which Lord George Hamilton has given expression, that the tax may be reduced, and though the day for the accomplishment of that hope seems a very long way off, it would only be under a sense of very urgent necessity that it would be enhanced.

Against a general increase of the income tax in order to provide the means for meeting the losses caused by the closing of the mints, Mr. O'Conor was almost as emphatic as he was respecting salt and land revenue. During the last ten years the tax has brought in enhanced revenue averaging 2·65 per cent. per annum, this being largely due to the gradual improvement of the administration and a consequent increase of the number of persons brought within the meshes of the tax. It produces an annual revenue of 190 lakhs, and although all persons in receipt of Rs. 500 per annum are liable to pay the tax, the number of assessees as compared with the population is extremely small. Land is exempt for the very sufficient reason that it is already sufficiently taxed. Sir John Muir suggested that graduated income tax would be possible, to which Mr. O'Conor replied by reminding him that ever since its introduction the tax has caused grave dissatisfaction in India amongst Europeans as well as natives, viz., specially amongst the mercantile classes. This discontent is largely due to the feeling that a great deal of deception is practised and renders the incidence of the tax inequitable. When asked whether he regarded a material increase of the income tax as not practicable Mr. O'Conor replied: "It is practicable; everything is practicable if you choose to run risks; but I think it would be most injudicious and impolitic to increase the tax." Again, in regard to the stamp duties, Mr. O'Conor was able to tell the Committee that many complaints were made as to their incidence. It is true they are a tax upon litigation, of which we have enough and to spare in India; but it cannot be forgotten that when justice is made dear by excessive stamp fees it is rendered practically unobtainable by the poor. As to non-judicial stamps, the witness was quite justified in asserting that they are already too high. When dealing with the question of increased excise, the Director-General of Statistics was on more debatable ground. He denied that the increase of 1·83 per cent. per annum which has taken place in excise during the last ten years has been due to drunkenness, and attributed it to the action of Government in raising the rates as high as they can without encouraging illicit distillation.

A large increase of import duties and the levy of export duties were the suggestions made by pro-silver witnesses when brought face to face with the problem of how to meet the deficit that would be caused by reopened mints. In other words, for the purpose of relieving a portion of the export trade of the loss it is assumed to suffer consequent on the exchange rate of the rupee being kept at sixteen pence, instead of being brought down to a shilling or less, it is proposed to reimpose the restriction in the form of export duties as well as further import duties. It will be of little benefit to the exporter if, by reason of lower exchange, he receive, for a given amount of produce Rs. 115, and out of it has to pay a ten or fifteen per cent duty besides paying a greatly enhanced amount for the purchases he makes of goods paid for in sterling in contra account of his exports. Great Britain would not consent to a rise in the import duty, say by 100 per cent, without countervailing excise duties on Indian manufactures of such classes of goods as are subject to local competition here. Manchester would probably insist that cotton goods and yarn should not be subject to the increase. The specific liquor duties would also have to be excluded, for if a countervailing increase of excise dues was imposed, illicit distillation would receive a great impetus. Mr. O'Conor, therefore, believes that if the import tariff is doubled, this will only bring in an additional revenue of about two crores. With the recollection of the agitation against the excise duty on cotton goods fresh in his mind, the witness had no good word to say for an extension of this class of duties to other manufactures, the consumption of which does not require regulation in the interests of public morals. He admitted that such a duty on jute manufactures, to countervail an export tax on jute, would be more defensible than excise duties generally, because jute may be regarded as a monopoly in India. But he pointed out that that monopoly is by no means an assured thing, and that taxation might bring the cost of the article up to such a point that the substitution of other fibres for jute would be stimulated. At this stage Sir John Muir volunteered the information that, although his firm had two jute mills in Calcutta, he saw no objection whatever to an excise duty on their manufacture, and he thought that jute in India could easily stand ten per cent duty. He returned to the subject and repeated this assurance when cross-examining Mr. O'Conor a few days later, and was met by the observation that an excise duty on the manufactured article would favour Dundee as against Bengal in their competition for the markets of the world, because in the one case the duty would apply not only to the raw material, but also to the labour expended in its manufacture, whereas Dundee would be taxed by the export duty on the raw material only. Mr. O'Conor subsequently admitted, however, that it would be possible to tax the raw jute when taken to the mills, but contended that the principle of placing such an impost on raw material before manufacture is most indefensible. Illustrations were given to show the difficulty of making a fair adjustment of taxation as between Bengal and Dundee. Asked by the Chairman if there were any new sources of taxation that could be tapped, Mr. O'Conor replied that at various times the possibility of raising revenue from successive duties, a tobacco tax, a sugar tax, and other imposts had been considered, but all such proposals had been rejected as impracticable; their incidence would be unequal and oppressive, and the levy most difficult. He added: "I do not know of any new taxes that could be imposed without causing trouble and discontent greatly out of proportion to the revenue obtained." Gloomy as these views are as to the taxation of India, they are not brought together and put into juxtaposition merely for the purpose of a special brief against reopening the mints. Mr. O'Conor has held them to our knowledge for years past, and has trembled to see the small reserve of taxation in the country trenched upon time after time until its absolute exhaustion has seemed imminent. Those who are best acquainted with the problems of Indian administration will be most ready to admit that Mr. O'Conor's sombre sketch of the situation is true to the facts, and that taxation has reached such a stage that for increased needs in the future Government will have to rely upon the elasticity of revenue rather than upon the imposition of fresh burdens.

WHILST we have been discussing the merits and demerits of the Dum-Dum bullet and trying to settle whether it is General Tweedie's or Captain Bertie-Clay's, the Americans have been devoting their attention to the Mauser bullet and recording its effects and stopping power. A shot from a Mauser is declared to be a terrible shock—a shock so great that while it does not cause men to lose consciousness, it fells them to the ground as if struck down by a blow from a blunt instrument. But the shock does not last long. A wounded soldier told his doctor:—"I felt as if I had been bit by a club, as if my arm had been pounded, and I could bear the pain no longer. It made me sit down. It was not a sharp excruciating pain, merely that awful soreness which would follow if a champion pugilist had used your body as a punching-bag. After that, when the first sense of numbness had passed away, I felt the pain of the wound itself, but it was a different pain, sharper and acute, but not so bad as I expected it to be." This man, after a while, was able to get up and march on, feeling but little discomfort. The bullet had stopped him, but for too short a time. Within ten minutes to two hours, according to their physical condition, wounded men have so far recovered from the effects of the shock that they have been back in the fighting line. At close range—under 500 yards,—it appears the ball makes a very small wound at the point of entry, and an opening very much larger at the place of exit. The nearer the person to the firing position, however, the more destructive the wound, until at 100 yards or so the man's body appears as if torn by a shell and not a rifle bullet. At long range, at 500 yards and over, the wound is clear cut, the diameter of the orifice being substantially the same at entry and exit. The theory to explain this is that when the ball leaves the muzzle of the rifle the propulsive force of the charge causes it to gyrate, the number of revolutions to the second being, of course, very high. This gyration is held to account for the effects which were believed to be caused by a shell or explosive bullet. Before they had the practical experience of the past few months, the surgeons of the American army were under the impression that a Mauser bullet from any distance striking a bone would smash it to pieces. But observation has shown that the theory cannot be sustained. Much depends on the range. At close quarters the bones were shattered, but in the majority of case bullets cut holes through bones as neatly and cleanly as though they had been drilled by a skilful surgeon. So clean was the flight of the bullet that it rarely carried fragments of clothing in its passage. These things are accepted as explaining why, in the early days of the war, surgeons as well as soldiers believed the enemy was using explosive bullets, or, at any rate, bullets producing explosive effects. A cursory examination of wounds where the ball left the body, when the fighting was at close range, at Guasimas and around Sevilla, conveys the impression that the bullet had exploded at its exit. Now that opportunity has been given to study the matter the explosive theory has been abandoned, and a belief in the "revolving" bullet takes its place. But whether explosive or revolving matters little from the main point of view. What is wanted is a bullet which will not merely stop for five minutes or five hours, but will place a man so completely *hors de combat* that he will find himself in hospital for a spell before he can again shoulder his arms. The results of American observation are of the utmost value, as the Mauser rifle is used by the armies of no less than six countries at the present time, and they now know that a hit anywhere but in a vital part of the enemy's body can do him no appreciable harm.

FOR the first time since the beginning of July the death-rate for the week which ended on Tuesday shows a decline in mortality as compared with the previous seven days. In other words, the upward course has been arrested, though it is to be feared that the fluctuation can only be regarded as incidental and temporary. The decrease is 46 in all, and it reduces the death-rate from 53·02 to 51·19. The deaths are 56 less than in the corresponding week of last year, but are 236 more than the average mean. An unsatisfactory feature of the return is that the diminution for the week has not been shared in by the plague figures, the deaths from this disease numbering 175 as compared with 168 in the previous week and 27 in the corresponding period of 1897. In the last epidemic it was not until the end of December that the recorded plague cases reached the total that is now being registered, though there can be little doubt that, if the return had been correct, very little difference between the plague deaths now and those of twelve months ago would be shown. Under the three headings remittent fever, phthisis, and respiratory system, we get a mortality in the corresponding week of 1897, no less than 141 in excess of that recorded in the last return, and most of this excess may be safely reckoned as undetected plague. The present returns show that Mandvie (B) Ward no longer leads the way. It has been passed by the Byculla (E) Ward where a rise in the Kamathipura section from 22 to 31 deaths has been the chief cause of a total of 52 being reached as against 41 in the preceding week. Last week the Mandvie Ward had 57 plague deaths; now they are reduced to 45, thanks to a reduction of fatal cases in Umarkadi and Dongri. The Girgaum (D) Ward is absolutely free, and altogether 12 sections sent in blank returns as against nine in the previous week. The continued immunity of so many sections from infection bears eloquent testimony to the effect of gentler repressive measures in stopping to a very large extent the wholesale concealment of cases practised last year. The twelve cases recorded as "non-resident and unknown" are all to be classed as imported. Of the 175 deaths from plague, no less than 131 fell upon the Hindu community, while the Mussalmans sustained 18 losses from this cause, the Jains 12, Brahmins 11, low caste Hindus 7, Native Christians 2, and Jews 1. The Mussalman death-rate from other causes is so high as to engender the suspicion that concealment of plague cases is still practised to some extent amongst them. During the week 199 contacts were segregated, 6,396 houses were inspected, 344 were disinfected, and 44 were vacated, seven of them partially.

THE s.s Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

The up Virar local, which was due at the Grant Road station at a quarter to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was two hours and a quarter behind the time, owing to the engine attached to that train having failed between Borivali and Bhayndar stations. The traffic on the up line had to be suspended during the period, and the fast local train which followed the above one had to be detained at the Bhayndar station. A special engine was despatched from the Parel Yard, which brought the train with the dead engine, and the through traffic was restored in the afternoon.

THE Bombay Government will re-assemble at Mahableshwar on Monday, October 10.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, vice Sir Charles F. Farran, Knight, deceased.

MR. J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., is to act as Sindhi Translator to Government.

MR. W. A. WALLINGER, on return to duty, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals.

MR. J. W. WHITCOMBE has been appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* fourth grade Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Forest Settlement Officer, Thana. He has also been appointed Assistant Collector, Thana, in addition to his own duties.

MR. L. W. SEYMOUR, M.R.S.C. (Eng.), has been appointed on special duty in connection with the Jamrao Canal.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., has been appointed to be President of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations in place of the Chief Secretary to Government.

MR. R. G. C. WHITBROOK, Shipping Master, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st October.

THE University Syndicate has appointed Professor J. Nelson Fraser, M.A., to deliver the Wilson Philological Lectures for 1898-99 on the following subject: "Latin and Greek and the Literature in which they are embodied."

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, M.A. (OXON.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed by Lord Sandhurst to be his Private Secretary.

THE following is the death-rate of the Madras city, taken from the mortuary returns of the Municipality, from the 3rd to the 9th instant: Cholera 52, as against 63 in the previous week; small-pox 1, as in the previous week; measles 8, as against 15; fever 176, as against 185; dysentery 81, as against 88; diarrhœa 16, as against 17; other causes 186, as against 176: total 520, as against 541. The deaths are classified as follows: Europeans, 3; East Indians, 12; Native Christians, 20; Hindus, 435; Mahomedans, 49; others 1.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., is to be on special duty under the orders of His Excellency the Governor from the date of relief by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., until he proceeds on furlough.

CAPTAIN C. C. LEVESON-GOWER, Staff Corps, Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, has been granted leave for four months. Lieutenant J. H. Crawford, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Adjutant of the Body-Guard, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant in addition to his duties during the absence of Captain Leveson-Gower.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ended September 14, new four-anna and eight-anna pieces were issued from the Bombay Mint to the value of Rs. 1,88,000; and British dollars were transferred to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 50,000.

SOMETHING appears to be seriously wrong with the traffic earnings of the East Coast Railway. This half-year up to date they have amounted to only Rs. 4,05,291 as against Rs. 6,13,848 for the same period last year, when, moreover, there was famine in the Northern Circars.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 13 was 823, giving a death-rate of 49·42 per annum per thousand as against 53·02 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 256 died from fevers, of which 175 were bubonic; 2 small-pox; 2 measles; 1 cholera; 102 phthisis; 47 diseases of the nervous system; 147 affections of the respiratory organs; 34 diarrhœa; 27 dysentery; 42 still-born; 48 old age and debility; 13 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows: Jain, 39; Brahmin, 26; Lingast, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 438; Hindu outcaste, 55; Musalman, 214; Parsee, 21; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 16; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 237 as against 249 the corresponding period of last year, and 272 the average over the past five years.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. W. S. LYONS, M.D., First Physician, Jamshedji Jijeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

THE following promotions have been made: Mr. W. R. Woodrow to be second grade Deputy Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. C. Greathead; Mr. G. M. Ryan, to be third grade; and Mr. W.F.D. Fisher to be fourth grade Deputy Conservator. Mr. A. G. Edie to be first grade Assistant Conservator, vice Mr. W. F. D. Fisher.

THE Government of Burma have issued a notification removing the quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong, Macao, Canton, and Swatow.

MAJOR-GENERAL JENNINGS, as senior officer in the Bengal Command, will presumably officiate in command of the forces, after Sir Baker Russell's departure, until Sir George Luck's arrival.

ON Captain Green, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Howrah, taking over charge of the duties of Special Plague Officer, Calcutta, Dr. Browne will officiate for him till such time as Dr. Bovil returns from privilege leave.

THE two Zakka Khel *maliks*, Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan, whose position at the time of the Afridi outbreak was that of headmen most trusted by the Government, are now living in obscurity in Afghan territory. The Amir has given them some land in which to settle at Giridih, between Dakka and Jellalabad, and there they have gathered a few retainers about them. It would, perhaps, have been better if Abdur Rahman had carried out his threat of sending them to Afghan Turkistan, as then they would have been far removed from the Indian frontier; but for the present at least they are hopelessly discredited among the Afridis as a tribe. For sixteen years they enjoyed the lion's share of the allowances made to the Pass Afridis, and they owned villages and land which brought them in a handsome income. Now they are fugitives, and we trust the Government will never allow them to resume their old position. The smaller Zakka *maliks* are well content that Wali Mahomed and Khwas should remain in exile; as, if the Pass allowances are to be granted afresh in any form, more of the money will filter down to the rank-and-file. As to the headmen of the other clans, they were always jealous of the position held by these two men, and they are probably well content to see them discredited and disgraced.

THE loss of life in the Royal Navy last year was exceptionally small, and goes to show that life at sea is not quite so disadvantageous as is generally supposed. On a strength in all ranks and ratings, including the marines, of 83,274, the total mortality was 422. Of these 45 met their deaths by drowning, 61 by other accidents, and 316 by sickness. The percentages and proportions were respectively: drowning ·05; other accidents, ·07; sickness, ·38, all of which are extremely low.

THE Committee which has been sitting in Simla on field hospital equipment has concluded its work, and the report is now being drafted. Yet another Committee may shortly meet at Simla to consider questions relating to grass and dairy farms.

THE recent raid by the Waziris was quite one of the old-fashioned sort, the tribesmen swooping down on the flocks and herds of villagers and carrying them off with little or no bloodshed. It can have no political significance, but it shows that the Waziris have not abandoned their predatory habits, even though our posts envelope their country on all sides except to the west.

A CIRCULAR has been issued to all polo clubs by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Polo Association, submitting proposals which will be brought before the annual meeting of the Association next March. Among these is the proposal that the authorised height of ponies be raised to 14-1. If this be carried, a second proposition will be made to the effect that the Committee of the Association shall place before the meeting such regulations as regards measurement as will ensure that no ponies over 14-1 are played in tournaments.

ON the occasion of the re-opening of the Central Inoculation Station in Nesbit Lane, Mr. Wingate, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Du Bonlay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, and a few other gentlemen, European and Mahomedan, visited Khoshroo Lodge yesterday morning and witnessed the inoculations there. A few representatives of the Julai Mussulman community came to see the inoculation and carefully inquired into the working of the system, the duration of the protection, the symptoms attending inoculation, &c. They expressed the intention of coming next Thursday in a committee and to see the working of the station. Mr. Haffkine promised to do the inoculations on that morning personally, and to give all the necessary explanations.

ON August 12 a young man named Livio Cibrario, belonging to one of the most ancient families of Turin, while attempting to climb the peak of Rocciamelone, in the Maritime Alps, lost his way, and on the following morning a search party found his body, terribly crushed and bruised, at the bottom of a deep crevasse. Count Cibrario, the unfortunate young man's father, who was at Turin and knew nothing of his son's expedition to the Rocciamelone, on the night of the accident aroused the rest of the family, announcing with tears that Livio was dead. He had seen him distinctly, he said, blood flowing from his battered head, and had heard these words spoken in a voice of terrible anguish: "Father, I slipped down a precipice and broke my head, and I am dead, quite dead." Count Cibrario is a very quiet matter-of-fact person, and has never suffered from disorders of the nervous system or dabbled in spiritualism.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND CRETE.

THE ADMIRALS FIRM.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A circular Note has been sent by the Porte to the Powers refusing to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, and asking for the appointment of a Governor.

In the meanwhile, the local authorities at Candia have arrested twenty of the ringleaders concerned in the massacre of Christians preparatory to handing them over to Admiral Noel, and have dismantled the houses from which the rioters fired upon the British forces.

The Bashi Bazouks are willing to disarm provided they surrender their arms to the Mussulman authorities.

SEPT. 15.

The Admirals at Candia have refused to accede to the Governor's request to extend the time in which to comply with the demands of the ultimatum.

SUSPENSION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

The Spanish Cortes have been suspended to enable the Government to cope with the political and military agitations which have arisen.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Telegrams received to-day report that a terrible hurricane raged over the Leeward and Windward Islands on Saturday.

Kingstown, the capital of the island of St. Vincent, was totally destroyed and 300 persons were killed, whilst 20,000 were rendered homeless.

Two hundred lives were also lost on the island of Barbados, and practically the whole of the sugar estates on the island are ruined.

THE MURDERED EMPRESS.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.

SEPT. 14.

The body of the Empress of Austria is being conveyed to Vienna in a special train, which left Geneva this afternoon.

Demonstrations of mourning were made at all Swiss towns passed on the way to the frontier.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Simla, with reliefs for India, has sailed.

PLAGUE AT GUNTAKAL.

AN INCIDENT FROM HUBLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 15.

Plague has broken out in Chipukeri, a village five miles from Guntakal. A company of the 9th Madras Infantry, under Lieutenant Peart, has been despatched from Bellary to Chipukeri village to check its further progress. A military cordon is to be established there. Plague has not been so severe lately at Hubli.

News received from Hubli shows how easily plague can be communicated. A Hindu woman was found suffering from a pneumonic form of plague and died. At the time she was wearing a new sari, which was ordered to be burnt, and a policemen told off to see it done. Instead the policeman confiscated thesari, and, wrapping it up with some other clothes, sold it in the bazaar. The policeman caught plague and died. The person who bought the sari to give to his wife also died, and she and six other members of the family all died from plague.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Twenty-six cases and 23 deaths were recorded in Hubli town on the 11th, and 35 cases and 29 deaths on the 12th in the district.

Thirteen cases and 8 deaths were recorded in Bhor, of which 4 occurred in Utroli.

A.-D.-C. FOR GENERAL ELLIS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Lieutenant E. G. Drummond, Somersetshire Light Infantry, acts as Aide-de-Camp to General Ellis while commanding Quetta.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO NALDERA.

His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne proceeds to Naldera on the 16th instant, returning to Simla on the 19th.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. R. Gales is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway. Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Storekeeper, Bezwada, Madras Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway on return from leave. Mr. C. R. T. Scovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Madras, is transferred to the Mari-Attock Railway.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

The following R. A. M. C. officers of the Bombay Command proceed Home in the current trooping season: Four time-expired Majors, R. Kirkpatrick, E. P. Birch, S. R. Wills, and C. H. Melville. Also Captains H. T. Knaggs, R. C. Thacker (by exchange with Captain C. E. J. Stalkartt), H. D. Mason, and N. Faichnie.

RETENTION OF 26TH M. I. AT BELGAUM OWING TO PLAGUE.

Owing to the prevalence of plague at Belgaum and its neighbourhood, the 26th Madras Infantry, which is under orders to proceed to Berhampore and Cuttack, will remain at Belgaum instead, while the 16th Madras Infantry will proceed to Berhampore and Cuttack instead of to Belgaum.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Captain P. B. Haig has been selected for appointment to the medical charge of the Indian Battalion, Uganda Regiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLSON.

Major-General Nicholson, Commanding Mhow District, has applied for two months' extension of leave.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

This morning the weather was fine with slight showers.

The President's Cup was won by Mr. Stuart, Nagpur, with the low score of 91, which also secured him the handicap, Mr. Rudford coming second with 108 less 14, nett 94.

The Driving Competition, postponed from Monday, was played off, Mr. Rodgers securing the prize with a drive of 230 yards, Mr. Fischer coming the second with a drive of 221 yards.

In the afternoon it rained, but cleared in time for play.

Ladies handicap: Mrs. Anderson 91 less 4, nett 93, and Miss, Stuart 107 less 14, nett 93, tied for first prize, given by Mr. Acklom Mrs. Jacob coming in third with 98 less 4, nett 94.

Royal Western Indian Club Cup semi-final: Mr. Boggs beat Mr. Young, two up and one to play. Mr. Fischer beat Mr. Reid.

Handicap foursome: Mr. Millet and Mr. Anderson to meet with Mr. Kirk.

THE PRESIDENCY-CRICKET MATCH.

THE RETURN MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The dawn of the first day of the great match showed unmistakeable indications of rain to come, and about 7 o'clock heavy rain fell and periodically continued up to 11 o'clock. After inspecting the ground the umpires, Messrs. Bain and Bradford, decided that the pitch would not be fit to play on until after tiffin, and the large concourse of people who had assembled went away greatly disappointed. As regards the teams, the Parsees on paper are distinctly the stronger side, as the Presidency are without the services of Jardine, Raikes, Douglas, and Browne, and can, therefore, hardly be called a representative eleven of the Presidency. Deas, Sale, Fernyhough, Luard, and Wilkins take the places filled in the last match by Jardine, Raikes, Douglas, Bland, and Sinclair, so that, excluding Greig, Bond, and Newnham, the Presidency have to take the field without the services of four of the most useful men in the team. Sinclair is so palpably out of form with the ball just now that the Committee wisely decided not to play him and selected Deas in his place, who has been very deadly this year on Poona wickets. The team as a whole is a weak one, but the glorious uncertainty of the game forbids any confident anticipation of the result of the match.

The Parsee team includes Kanga, R. Mody, Bharucha, Daruwalla, Gagrat, Tharas, Machliwalla, Mistry, A. Mody, Patel and Writer, being the same team that opposed the Presidency last month in Bombay, with the exception of Billimoria, Mehta, and Davur. The latter, I regret to hear, is unable to play owing to an accident in which he injured his leg. His bowling would have been very useful to the Parsees, as on this sticky wicket he would have been very deadly.

After tiffin, at which His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presided, the respective Captains tossed up, and Greig fortunately won the toss and naturally elected to go in first, Bond and Greig facing the attack from Writer and Bharucha. The first ball from Writer was almost a wide to leg, from which a 2 bye resulted. Bond then put him to leg for a single, and Greig followed suit with a brace off Bharucha. Only a single was scored, and Writer then sent down a maiden to Bond, who did not seem quite at home with him. Greig then cut Bharucha for 2 and drove him for a single, bringing the first decade up on the board. In the the next over from Writer, Kanga made a confident appeal for a catch at the wickets from Greig, but the umpire gave his decision in favour of the batsman. Both Greig and Bond scored a single off Bharucha's next over, and the latter cut him nicely for 2 off Writer. Greig made a beautiful late cut to the boundary, bringing 20 on the slate. Bond followed his partner's example by cutting Bharucha for a couple. In Writer's next over Greig scored 3 by a hit to square leg. Mistry now relieved Bharucha at the pavillion end, and Greig drove his first ball for a single and Bond snicked his next one for a couple, the stroke being a dangerous one, nearly giving a chance to short slip. The score had now reached 30, and Greig in Writer's next over, only scored 2 by a drive to the on. The wicket seemed to be playing very easy, but Bond did not seem to be able to do anything with Mistry's next over and was content to merely stop him. Only a single was scored off Writer, but after leaving 4 balls from Mistry on off alone. Greig cut his last ball beautifully for 3 and then played a maiden from Writer, and Bond also received a similar over from Mistry for 2. More maidens followed, and the sun, which by this time was blazing down, was evidently having effect on the wicket, as both bats were treating the bowling with great respect, only a single being scored in 5 overs. With 40 on the board disaster fell upon the Presidency, as Greig was smartly caught at the wickets off Writer and retired with 14 to his credit, this being the smallest score he has made against the Parsees for a very long time (41-1-24). The veteran Wilkins, commonly known a few years ago as "the little wonder," walked to the wickets, receiving quite an ovation from the crowd. The cricket was now rather of the slow order, several maidens following each other until Bond, opening his shoulders at a loose one from Writer, hit it to square leg for 4. Wilkins, who had been playing with great care, but never seemed comfortable, gave a chance to Mody at square leg, which was not accepted, but in the next over he was caught in the slips off Writer (47-2-1). Newnham, who took his place very soon set to work, and the first ball he received from Writer he drove to the off for 4, raising the total to 50. Bond cut Mistry for 3 in the next over, and treated Writer in a similar fashion to the boundary. Kharas now relieved Mistry at the pavillion end, and his second ball was hit to the off by Newnham for a single, the latter, on changing ends getting Writer very nicely to leg for 3, bringing 60 up. After making four more strokes, Newnham ran himself out in the most absurd fashion. He attempted to run a short one when it was not even his call, in spite of Bond's refusal, and then remained standing on the middle of the pitch, though he had lots of time to get back. It was a great pity, as he was playing with the utmost freedom and confidence (68-3-12). Pocock now partnered Bond, who appeared to be very tired, due, no doubt, to weakness arising from his recent illness. He was playing very steadily and well, and hitting at all loose balls with great severity, in particular making a magnificent drive to the on boundary off Writer, which brought 70 on the board. Pocock never seemed to get set, and in the second over he received from Kharas he was caught in most brilliant fashion by Machliwalla in the slips, the ball being hit very hard and low to his left hand (76-4-0).

Luard followed Pocock, and Writer, who up to now had bowled unchanged, was given a rest and was relieved by Mistry at the Council Hall end Luard was playing with great caution, and runs came very slowly for half-a-dozen overs. Luard, in playing forward to a bumpy one from Mistry, put up a very easy catch to Writer at short mid-on, but the latter missed him badly. Four more overs produced only a similar number of runs, and again Luard was let off this time in the slips off Mistry, and the following ball Luard placed him to leg for 2, raising the total to 80. In the next over Luard was given out l. b. w. to Kharas (82-5-3). Sale was the next man in, and opened his account with a single to leg off Mistry, and, getting to the other end, hit Kharas to the off boundary with a fine drive, bringing 90 up; Bond, in the next over, placing Mistry to leg for 3, the latter immediately after having his revenge of dissolving the partnership by getting Sale caught in the slips (93-6-6). Sprott, who followed, successfully survived an appeal for a catch at the wickets, but in the next over lost Bond, who succumbed to a fast yorker from Mistry. His innings of 36, compiled in a little under two hours and a half, was absolutely invaluable to his side, and was a remarkable exhibition of patient cricket on a wicket difficult to score on (94-7-36). Carnegy and Sprott together began to hit merrily, and soon brought the century up amidst great applause. Bharucha took the leather from Kharas and sent down a maiden to Sprott, and Writer relieved Mistry and clean bowled Carnegy with his third ball (104-8-3). Fernyhough partnered Sprott, and the next 2 overs only produced a couple of singles from Sprott; but finally the latter hit Bharucha to leg for 3, and off the next ball Fernyhough broke his duck with a single, and 110 was put up. Mistry was again put on at the pavillion end, relieving Bharucha. Both batsmen were now hitting with great freedom, but the fielding was so close and smart, notably Mody at point, that runs came slowly, but at last Sprott got hold of one from Writer and hit him to leg for 4, and in the next over Fernyhough cut Mistry prettily far a couple. Machliwalla was now given a turn in place of Writer, and off his third ball Sprott was badly missed by Bharucha in the slips. In the latter's next over Sprott scored a single, which raised the total to 120. In Mistry's next over Kanga appealed for a catch at the wickets from Sprott, but the umpire would not allow it, and when the bell rang both batsmen were still unseparated, Sprott with 15 to his credit, and Fernyhough with 9, the total score for 8 wickets being 126 at the close of the day's play. The following are the scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Greig, c Kanga, b Writer	24
Bond, b Mistry	36
Wilkins, c Bharucha, b Writer	1
Newnham, run out	12
Pocock, c Machliwalla,	0
Luard, l-b-w, b Kharas	3
Sale, c Dharuwalla, b Mistry	6
Sprott, not out	15
Carnegy, b Writer	3
Fernyhough, not out	9
Deas, to bat.	

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*

VII.

AFRICA.

It is perhaps convenient to treat Africa in its connection with the British Empire by itself, instead of picking out the two self-governing colonies—the Cape and Natal, and then treating the rest of Africa under the heading of Crown Colonies. The Governor of the Cape is High Commissioner in South Africa, and has great powers over the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, south of the Zambesi. The Chartered Company which rules Rhodesia, south of the Zambesi, under his supervision, has dominions and influence north of the Zambesi, over protectorates—one of which, though administered by the Foreign Office, is virtually a colony; and thus we are brought northward to the former dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, half of which are now also British, and, like Nyassaland, under the Foreign Office for the present. The four Crown Colonies of the West Coast of Africa, with the Protectorates and Spheres of Influence connected with them, are detached from our South African and East African possessions, but the problems which the possession of them involves are somewhat similar to those presented by some of our South and East Africa dependencies. Our relations with the French over our supposed Sphere of Influence on the White Nile, which connects itself with our Uganda and British East Africa Protectorates, are inextricably entwined with our relations with the French in the back country of Lagos and the Niger sphere in the direction of Lake Tchad. Our White Nile Sphere of Influence, which is a somewhat shadowy extension, to the north-west, of our British East Africa Protectorates, bring us also into a conflict of tendencies with Abyssinia which is the neighbour of our Somaliland Protectorate, of which indeed a slice has just been ceded to Abyssinia. This Protectorate is under Aden—which is Indian, as a statutory part of the Government of Bombay. Three African islands are also British dependencies,—St. Helena, which is a colony. Ascension, which is rated as a ship, being under the management of the Admiralty; and Socotra (on the other side of Africa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden), which is a dependency of Aden.

The first observation which occurs to one to make upon our heterogeneous dominions in Africa is that some simplicity might be brought into our administration, both at home and across the seas, if the whole of them were declared colonies or colonial protectorates, and placed under the Colonial Office. The present distinctions are impossible to justify, as they are difficult to explain. The complexity introduced into administration by Mr. Rhodes and his shareholders as regards their interests south of the Zambesi, being dealt with by the Colonial Office, and as regards their interests north of the Zambesi dealt with by the Foreign Office, is amazing. The Foreign Office has in British Central Africa the administration of what is called a Protectorate, where there is in its central portions no vestige of any native government to protect, and what is in fact an ordinary colony, as regards which there is no conceivable reason to be suggested why it should not be under the Colonial Office rather than under the Foreign Office. In Uganda the Foreign Office has had to deal with questions of administration, with risings, and with the conduct of wars, for which it is not organised, and which distract it from its diplomatic work. The Niger Company and the Oil Rivers Protectorate have hitherto been under the Foreign Office, while Lagos which is mixed up with them in its interests, has been under the Colonial Office. It is understood that in recent military operations the sphere of the Niger Company has been virtually removed to Colonial Office control. Negotiations are on foot, though this was denied in the House of Commons as late as April, for the purchase of the territorial and administrative rights of the Niger Company; and when the purchase has been carried through, no doubt, the whole of the district, including the Oil Rivers Protectorate, will be transferred to the Colonial Office, and possibly even brought under a single administration with the Colony of Lagos.

Cape Colony, by far the larger of the two self-governing colonies in Africa is, to a great extent, if not mainly, Dutch. Natal, the other, is intensely British. In Cape Colony a happy fusion of the political aspirations of the races had come about, as in Canada, before the Jameson raid, which put a sudden end for a time to these good relations. The effect, however, of the raid is wearing off, and there are already signs that the violent suspicions of the extreme Dutch, on the one hand, and the somewhat blatant imperialism of the extreme British element, on the other, are again giving way to a more reasonable consideration of common interests. The South African Republic, or Transvaal as it is commonly called, is, of course, a self-governing Dutch-Afrikander State,—absolutely uncontrolled as regards its purely domestic affairs except by a vestige of interference in some matters which concern the aboriginal natives, but unable to make treaties or to be officially represented at foreign Courts, and, in other words, subject to a general control on our part, of its foreign relations. Its situation may be compared in this respect with that occupied towards India by the States of Afghanistan and Nepal. The Orange Free State is a Dutch Afrikander Republic, still more independent constitutionally and theoretically speaking, of us, but not disturbed to the same extent by the presence in its midst of a fiercely British minority, as is the Transvaal, and, therefore, on the whole, as regards its rulers, more friendly to us. I have called the extreme British element in the Transvaal a minority, although I am aware that many think, mistakenly, that it is a majority in that country which is kept down by force. The foreign or non-Dutch element in the Transvaal is very large and very rich, but the dominant sentiment is not pro-British, although it is anti-Dutch. The balance of the scale is turned by a strong American and Jewish element, which desires to retain a republican constitution and to avoid merger in a British colony; but which is even more opposed than is the purely British element to the old-fashioned Dutch.

Powerful among the British in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes, virtually governing Rhodesia, and influential north of the Zambesi through his telegraphs and his subsidies, looks forward to the connection of British Central Africa, by Lake Tanganyika on to Lake Nyanza, and so with Uganda, and by our shadowy White Nile Sphere of Influence, with Egypt. By a Convention which ceded the colony of Heligoland to Germany, and is known as the Convention of July, 1890, relating to Africa and Heligoland, Germany was brought by Lord Salisbury to Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria Nyanza, and to join the Congo State on a common frontier between those two lakes near what was formerly called the Stevenson Road,—thus blocking out Mr. Rhodes from the accomplishment of his Cape to Cairo project. Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley afterwards attempted to lease a strip from the Congo State, which would have given us, subject to the terms of this lease, an All-British road; but the Germans interfered in a most unfriendly fashion and forced the Congo State to destroy this Convention. So that it is hard to see how, except by the mere leave of Germany, or of the Congo State, Mr. Rhodes can hope to pass from British Central Africa to British Uganda.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PROSPECTS ON THE NILE AND THE NIGER.

These difficulties of South and Central Africa offer little or no present risk of war. But the same could not till lately be said of the difficulties on the West, nor can it be said of those further north. The British East Africa Protectorate has no northern frontier. We came to an understanding with Italy for a common frontier as far as Italy was concerned, but the Italians have been driven by Abyssinia from the greater portion of their sphere, and our own recent treaty with the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia has not established even a *modus vivendi* between us and him on this, the more difficult and the more important as well as by far the longest, portion of our common frontier. According to the colouring of British maps, British East Africa reaches to a British sphere composed of the former Equatorial provinces of Egypt. But our pretensions to this sphere are ridiculed by some of the other Powers. A portion of it indeed is now occupied by the Congo State under lease from us, and this lease has been recognised by France and may be looked upon as solidly established: but north of this again a French expedition has seated itself upon the streams flowing down into the Nile in one of the equatorial Provinces of Egypt now coloured pink upon our maps, and the French assert that they have as good a right to be there in the name of Egypt as we possibly can have. Moreover we are not there and never have been. From the north the Egyptian Sirdar is pressing southwards with British troops added to his Egyptian forces for the purpose of reasserting the authority of the Khedive as against the Dervishes. If on the arrival of his steamers on the White Nile, he finds the French seated upon that river, it is difficult to see how a European Conference is to be avoided, or to prophesy what the outcome of that Conference may be. If on the other hand, the French expedition is not more strongly established than we suppose, it will probably find it necessary to retire before the flying bands of Dervishes, dispersed by General Kitchener, and we shall then discover that the Marchand and Liotard expeditions are private expeditions paid for out of the funds of the French colonial party, although exclusively officered by officers of that admirable force—the "Infanterie de la Marine et des Colonies," commonly known in France as the "Dog Fish."

The marvellous activity of the French has brought them into conflict with us not only as regards the country south-west of Khartoum, but as regards the back country of Lagos and of the Gold Coast: the back country of our other two colonies is already gone,—swallowed up by France beyond return. Starting from Senegambia on the West Coast, the French, with extraordinary vigour, have penetrated south-east to the Lower Niger, and due east almost to the Nile. Marvellous as have been our own exploits in all parts of the world we can hardly show any enterprise to compare with that of the French colonial forces. The future of our Niger sphere must be important, but it hardly looks as though, in face of French development, it could ever lead to the foundation of an African empire in the least comparable to our Indian Empire. The probability is that the expectations which have been formed with regard to the future of Africa will be a disappointment to all the Powers concerned. The Germans have hopelessly failed to make much of their three chief colonies, and the French have been pouring out money and French life like water without much hope of a tangible return. The Congo State is beginning to make money, but by a system of government (if such a name can be applied to it) so ruthless and extortionate that we have some ground for congratulation that whatever may be alleged against our rule in parts of Africa, we at all events are far less bad than our Belgian rivals. While, then, I look forward to a great development of trade in our Niger sphere and to some possible development of stock-farming in a portion of the high country which lies at the west of the British East Africa Protectorate, and at the east of Uganda, as well as to a steady development of British South Africa, I cannot profess to believe that any other portion of Africa is likely to show the material prosperity which has been attained by the marvellously-fertile irrigated strip along the Nile which forms the Khediviate of Egypt.

The future of Africa unfortunately can hardly be contemplated without the expectation of eventual war. The divisions which the recent partition of Africa among the Powers has brought about are too purely artificial to survive in a great war where the command of the sea is seriously disputed between ourselves and a Coalition. The future of Africa will one day be settled, but that future is never likely to produce such spheres of trade as those which India and which South America present.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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THE LATE DR. (MISS) PHILLIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to appeal in your columns for subscriptions to a fund I am raising on behalf of the friends of Miss Phillips, late House Surgeon to the Cama Hospital, who died on August 27th last of plague contracted from a patient in the course of her ordinary duties. Miss Phillips was of exceptional ability, and her death is in part attributable to a general overstrain due to a conscientious performance of the responsible duties of her post, added to by her efforts to help her family, and at the same time to prepare herself for a higher professional qualification. Her home was in Pegu in Burma, and by means of scholarships gained in Rangoon and Calcutta she succeeded in passing through the course in the Calcutta Medical College. She was appointed House Surgeon in the Cama Hospital in December, 1896. Her mother is a widow of 65, and has four daughters and several young grandchildren. Their earnings are small, and they depended to a considerable extent on what Miss Phillips could send them. One widowed sister with two children whom Miss Phillips was helping are now in Bombay; the sister's earnings being too scanty for their support or to take them home. There must, I think, be a good many people in Bombay willing to give in such a case, especially among the Europeans and natives who have had the benefit of Miss Phillips' services in the Cama Hospital. The Parsees use the hospital largely, and therefore may be particularly appealed to. There could hardly be a case more deserving of help from the benevolent public. Subscriptions may be sent to the 1st Physician, Cama Hospital, and will be duly acknowledged in the papers.—Yours, etc.

Cama Hospital, Sept. 15. A. M. BENSON.

Subscriptions already received:—

	Rs.
Dr. A. M. Benson	100
Dr. A. Sharp	50
A Parsee patient	25

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR GROSVENOR, York and Lancaster Regiment, has applied to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT CASSERLEY, 20th Bombay Infantry has been appointed to officiate as Commandant Fort Asirgarh.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the grounding of the S. S. Cashmere in Makalleh Harbour on 3rd July last, as also the loss of her rudder while she was at a distance of 700 miles from Bombay, gave its decision yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and he was assisted by Captains K. Macaulay and Macfadyen, marine surveyors. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the owner and the master of the Cashmere.

After commenting on the evidence at great length the President said: The court put the following questions to the assessors: (1) Was Captain Soutar justified in going ashore at the time he did on July 3rd at Makalleh and leaving his ship in charge of the chief officer? (2) Was Captain Soutar justified in proceeding from Aden to Massowah, and thence to Bombay, with his rudder in the condition in which it was at the time he left Aden? It appears to the court that if Captain Soutar was justified in going ashore, as he did at Makalleh, he cannot be in any respect held liable for the stranding of the ship there. There is nothing in the evidence to show that Captain Soutar had any reason to suppose that during his temporary absence from the ship there would be any necessity for her to be moved from her anchorage, or that she would drag her anchor. He had no cause then to suppose that she was not properly and efficiently anchored, and that cable had not been paid out in accordance with his orders. He had no grounds for doubting the efficiency or conduct of his chief officer or the safety of the ship while in his charge. Therefore, when the necessity arose for his going ashore to see the ship's agent, the court is of opinion that he was justified in leaving the ship as he did in the chief officer's charge. The assessors agree with the court in this opinion. With reference to the question as to whether Captain Soutar was justified in leaving Aden and proceeding to Massowah, and thence to Bombay, with his rudder unsupported below the second pintle, there are several points which require consideration. The first is whether, on arrival at Aden, Captain Soutar took all reasonable care to make his ship as seaworthy as possible for the voyage. It appears that he had the ship surveyed by Lloyd's surveyor, in conjunction with the Port surveyor. It has not been suggested that Aden affords any more skilful advisers than these gentlemen. On receiving their report, Captain Soutar entrusted the requisite repairs to the firm or company with which Lloyd's surveyor was himself connected, thereby ensuring, as far as he could, the efficient execution of such repairs as were then practicable. Mr. Ferguson states that he thinks the surveyors at Aden might have made a better job of the rudder than to leave it unsupported from the heel upwards for a length of from 9 to 12 feet. The court, however, is bound to presume, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the surveyors at Aden are competent men, and that they are better acquainted with the possibilities of that port in the way of repairs to ships than surveyors elsewhere are likely to be. And this court is of opinion that all the repairs practicable at Aden were done to the ship before she sailed. The court, however, is of opinion that it would have relieved Captain Soutar of responsibility if he had repairs to this rudder surveyed after execution and before proceeding to sea. The next consideration is whether the ship was in fact seaworthy for the voyage when she left Aden. The court considers that the answer to that question is provided by the proved facts in this case. The run from Aden to Massowah was performed without hitch or difficulty. Captain Soutar was quite alive to the weak point of his vessel, and not only gave strict orders to his officers and men for the protection of that weak point, but also took every care himself to see that his orders were carried out. The result was that for two days between Aden and Massowah and for six days after leaving Massowah, during three of which the ship experienced monsoon weather, the Cashmere proceeded on her voyage in safety, and in all probability she could have continued to do so had the captain's orders been obeyed. For the court is of opinion that the cause of the breaking of the rudder was putting the helm hard over the starboard. It has been suggested that stops should have been fixed in such a manner as to prevent disobedience of the captain's orders as regards the helm. Captain Soutar states that, if such stops had been placed on the steering gear or rudder, either they or steering gear would have carried away. The court considers that the fixing of such stops would not have precluded a injudicious use of the helm, while it might have caused damage to the steering gear, and that Captain Soutar's constant vigilance was preferable to mechanical means for restraining the use of the helm. Under the circumstances, the court is of opinion that the vessel was in a seaworthy state when she left Aden. The next question is whether Captain Soutar was justified in proceeding to Massowah from Aden instead of direct to Bombay. His purpose in doing so, he says, was to postpone his voyage across the Indian Ocean until the height of the S. W. monsoon might reasonably by expected to have passed. The court thinks that, in doing this, Captain Soutar added no appreciable risk to the voyage before him, while he gave his ship a recognised chance of better weather for the critical part of her voyage, and that in going to Massowah before he proceeded to Bombay he exercised a wise discretion. The court considers that after the rudder broke on August 1st, Captain Soutar and the chief engineer adopted all measures open to them for the safety of his ship and her crew. In conclusion, the court desires to place on record the dissatisfaction it feels that owing to the absence of the chief officer, Mr. Alexander Gillan, it is unable to hear that officer's explanation of many of the circumstances occurring in the evidence, which reflect very gravely on his competency and conduct, which, in fact, ascribe the whole of the casualty to one or other of these causes. As Mr. Gillan has not been served with the summons issued to procure his attendance before this court, the court refrains from pronouncing any opinion as to his culpability or otherwise for the accident which befell the s. s. Cashmere on this voyage. If the second officer's statement that he informed the Calcutta Police where Mr. Gillan was to be found is correct, there could have been very little difficulty in serving the summons to attend upon him, and the court is of opinion that the display of a very little amount of energy on the part of the Calcutta Police would probably have ensured his attendance at this investigation, as he is stated to be at present employed in a local steamer. While the court absolves Captain Soutar from all blame in respect of the casualties which occurred to the Cashmere, it feels that, in signing the chief officer's log without remarking upon the misstatements therein and the lax manner in which it was kept, and also for not officially logging the chief officer for his alleged acts of misconduct, he did not display the necessary strictness and decision which such circumstances call for in the master of a steamship.

THE FUTURE OF MALAKHAND.

It is time that something was heard as to the intentions of Government as to what is to be done up Malakand way. Perhaps something may be settled while Major Deane is in Simla. It is not safe to prophesy unless you know, but it is said to be extremely probable that Mardan, the home of the Guides, will have a brigade stationed there. This has been undoubtedly recommended by one whose opinion is likely, as it should, to carry very considerable weight. If Mardan becomes a brigade head-quarter, every one will sympathise with The Guides, who have been so long indentified with the place, at their becoming merely a permanently located unit in a place where they have for years been in sole possession. But, on the other hand, if Mardan is not made the head quarters of a brigade, it would mean that some other place—probably Jalasa way—would be, and that the Guides would have to move their quarters. This would be infinitely more unpleasant than having other regiments at Mardan, since not only British, but native officers have their houses at Mardan, and look on it, practically, as their home. There the Guides have their mess—one of the best and cheeriest in India; there, too, their cemetery—in which lie all that remains of the many officers of this most distinguished corps, who have lost their lives on the frontier. For wherever and whenever it is possible—and this is nearly always—the body of an officer killed in action is brought back to that quiet resting-place not a trumpet's sound distance from the corps' parade ground. Mardan is full of associations, and it would indeed be a sad day for the Queen's Own Corps of Guides when their head-quarters were moved.

ONLY the other day the question was asked when London managers and theatrical architects were going to imitate their American brethren, and construct a theatre with a spacious roof garden, in which concerts and light entertainments could be given in the open air on sultry evenings. Already the answer has come from Mr. Charles Wyndham, whose handsome new playhouse, about to be built very near to the Garrick Theatre, will enjoy the distinction of being the first London theatre to introduce this welcome novelty. There will be facilities for ascending and descending, of which gouty playgoers will be glad to avail themselves. Visitors, on landing upon the roof, will find themselves in the midst of a pretty display of flowers and shrubs, and that not only in the summer but even, on occasion, in the winter months, for a "winter garden" is stated to be part of the scheme. It follows that the roof garden will be capable of being shut in. The experiment will be interesting; but it would seem that open-air concerts on the roof of our playhouses might be rather embarrassing if several houses in very close proximity were to adopt them at the same time.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place on Tuesday, when Mr. John Wallace, C.E., presided.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Lieutenant F. FitzHugh Lance (Lorrain); Captain J. R. G. Carter, I.S.C. (Sadra); Mr. Frank Aslay (Mogok, Upper Burmah); Captain S. H. Burgess, I.M.S. (Bombay); Mr. C. B. N. Pelly (Ganjam, Madras); Mr. L. T. Harris (Vizagapatam); Mr. Frederick Lewis, F.L.S. (Ceylon); Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik (Bombay); Mr. W. H. Clark (Vizianagram); Mr. John F. Jowitt (Ceylon); Lieutenant C. W. Keene (Peshawar); Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw (Oodeypore); Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott (Bombay); the Hon'ble Meherban Maranyanrao Govind, alias Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji (Kolhapore); Shrimant Gungadharrao Ganesh, alias Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Miraj); Mr. L. Cosserat (Raj-pardi); Lieutenant E. C. Harington, R. A. (Bolarum) Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris (Mahlkantha); and Mr. A. E. F. Morison (Kotagiri).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. W. S. Millard, the honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Skin of the Large Brown Flying Squirrel.	Pteromys oral	Lieut J H Vanderzee
1 Python, juv (alive).	Python molurus	Mr W C Clements
1 Chameleon (alive).	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr C R Jeffries
3 Specimens of Fish.	Aspidoparia morar	Major R H Rattray
1 Skin of the Crested Serpent Eagle.	Spilornis cheela	Capt P Z Cox
1 Skin of the Indian Pitta.	Pitta brachyura	Do
1 Snake.	Callophis nigrescens	Mr A M Kinloch
1 Skin of the Black Crested Baza.	Baza lophotes	Capt H C Copeman
2 Snakes	Gonyglophis conicus and Tropidonotus stolatus	Surg.-Capt G Birdwood
1 Back Cobra (alive).	Naja tripudians	Mr W C Clements
1 Phocena	Echis carinata	Mr H Bulkley
Some Scorpions and Centipedes.		Do
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	Mr W C Clements
1 Snake	Simotes arnensis	Mr P Brand
1 Botanical Cabinet.		Presented by Mr G M Woodrow
1 Crocodile, juv. (alive.)	Crocodilus palustris	Lieut K E Nangle
1 Tiger's skull	Felis tigris	Do
1 Shama (alive)	Cittocincla macrura	Major W J Bythell R S
2 Eggs of the Himalayan Snow-Cock.	Tetraogallus himalayensis	Capt A MacMahon C S I, C I E
1 Photograph of large Sind Ibex.—Length of horns 55 1-2 in.)	Capra ægragus	Mr J Strip
1 Chameleon (alive).	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr W Shipp
1 Pair Chinkara horns, male (11 3-4 in.)	Gazella bennettii	Lieut-Col C W Ravenshaw
1 Pair Chinkara horns, (male 11 in.)	Do.	Do
1 Pair Chinkara horns, male (10 1-2 in.)	Do.	Do
1 Pair Chinkara horns, male (10 1-2 in.)	Do.	Do
1 Pair Chinkara horns, female (9in.)	Do.	Do
1 Pair Chinkara horns, female (9in.)	Do.	Do
Some specimens of Fishes from Aden and Persian Gulf.	Exocetus oxalant, Serranus salicosi, Lutjanus johni, Lutjanus lunulatus, Scolopsis vosmeri, Balistes viridescens, Electris sp., Lucinia sp.	Dr P W Bassett-Smith, R N
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Mr G H Townsend
Eggs of the Indian Bustard and Lesser Florican.	Eupodotus edwardsi apphoticlides auritæ	Mr A H Algismoox, I C S
1 Chameleon (alive)	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr F A G Simpson
1 Earth Snake (alive)	Silybura macrolepis	Mr J Cunningham
1 Lizard (alive)	Hemidactylus triedrus,	Mr F Dundas Whiffin
1 Whitewinged Grosbeak	Pycnorhamphus carneipes,	Major R H Rattray
2 Specimens of Fish.	Orelous glanatus	Col T Freeman
3 Black Cobras (alive)	Naja tripudians	Mr W C Clements
7 Soakers	Zamenis gracilis, Ulligodon subgriseus, Dryophis myctizans, Tropidonotes stolatus, Siibura brevis, Lycodon aulicus, Coluber prasinator, Varanus bengalensis.	Capt C A Roosmale Cocq
1 Lizard		Do
1 Indian Monitor		Do
23 Birds skins from Aden.		Capt A Newham F Z S

on the flowery terms of his report. In his place we now welcome Mr. Prior. With reference to the tendency of football and hockey to replace cricket, I think it is immaterial what game the boys play at so long as they play with the same vigour on the play ground as they work in the school-room. I do not remember if the numbers on the rolls have been mentioned, but no doubt if there had been a falling off the matter would have been brought to our notice through the usual channels. I see a number of little people before me. Many of them will come up for prizes. To them who have not won them, and especially to those who have come near to winning, I say "Don't be discouraged." I think I have said enough. I see there are two performances on the programme. I shall therefore only say that it has given me much pleasure to be present here this evening, and that I hope to come again next year.

The Rev. H. N. Midwinter then proposed a vote of thanks, after which the boys went through some capital drill and gymnastic grouping, and the little ones gave a dramatic representation of "Alice in Wonderland" in excellent style.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	10
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	24
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
E	Mahaluxmi	0	0	26
	Mazagon	1	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	5	0	
	Tardeo	2	1	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	1	0	6
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	1	16
	Arthur Road	0	2	
	Dariasthan	0	1	
	Modikhana	0	1	
	3rd Bhoiwada	0	1	
	Maratha	0	6	
	Modh & Parwad	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Total	21	22	114
	Total plague deaths to date	31,698	27,153	128
	Same date last year	8	3	

There was one plague case reported within the Bandora Municipal District on the 13th September.

The services of Captain H. D. Mason, R.A.M.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the 1st October next.

The services of Lieutenant J. K. Condon, I. S. C., have been placed at the disposal of the Political Department with effect from the date on which he reports his arrival at Rajkot for Plague duty.

Captain Jenkin Jones, I. S. C., has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Plague Commissioner.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill on Sunday and Monday, but on Tuesday there were two deaths from plague, one a Mahomedan at Damaun and the other a doobla of Kharewadi, while the mortality on same dates last year was two, one and *nil*.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

THERE were no fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths registered in any of the hospitals or Wards in the City on Monday. One out of the five patients suffering from plague at the Medical College Hospital was discharged on Monday. There is yet another case at the Ward Hospital in Shambazar Street.

INOCULATIONS.

No Inoculations were performed by Dr. Pettifer the officiating special Plague Health Officer, at the Town Hall last week. The total number of Inoculations performed up to date amounts to 2,490,—"Englishman" (Wednesday).

SOMETHING ABOUT RUPEES.

MR. F. C. HARRISON, I. C. S., Accountant-General, Madras, was examined before the Indian Currency Committee on the 7th June, and his evidence appears in the Blue Book just issued. He was examined chiefly on the result of his special studies in rupee circulation. He explained in some detail the process by which, during the course of his special investigations, he had arrived at the conclusion that the total number of rupees actually in circulation in 1893 was 115 crores, which by 1893 had risen to 128 crores. The loss in actual circulation since the closing of the Mints he calculated to be 8 crores; consequently the amount now in actual circulation is 120 crores. He asserted that though when the Mints were first closed hoarded rupees came out to some extent, this has now ceased. On the important question as to whether or not there is any redundancy of the circulation, to a query from Mr. Holland, who remarked that previous witnesses had "shied at the very mention of the word," Mr. Harrison replied :—"I think that (question) depends entirely on the rate at which you are taking exchange. If the equilibrium actually existing between currency and commodities is 1s. 4d. (which I doubt), then, of course, rupees are not redundant at that rate. If the true equilibrium is 1s. 3d., and the actual exchange of the day is 1s. 4d., then rupees are redundant until the number circulating or the rapidity at which they circulate alters so that the true equilibrium becomes 1s. 4d. Similarly, if the exchange falls to 1s. 1 1-2d., then rupees, which are sufficient at 1s. 3d., are scarce (the reverse of redundan) at the lower rate. Everything depends upon what rate you assume. I do not think the present rate of 1s. 4d. is the rate at which currency and commodities are now in equilibrium. I consider the rupee is worth 1s. 4d. now on account of special disturbing causes. I believe 1s. 3., or less, is nearer the true rate. There fore, at 1s. 4d. rupees are redundant."

Concerning the 1840 rupees, which have flately been rejected by certain Banks, Railways and Treasuries, Mr. Harrison remarked that that rupee has not been withdrawn by Government but that there is rather a trouble about it. He added—"The instructions the Government have given are not very clear. The legal tolerance is 2 per cent. If our cashiers receive coin below this rate they suffer, i e, they have to make good the difference; and as the rupee intrinsically is worth only 10d, this comes very hard on the receivers, and the result is that they do not like to take the old rupee, and consequently there is trouble. That has brought the 1840 rupee into bad repute." In an earlier part of his evidence he gave some other particulars concerning this rupee. He said :—"We commenced coining and circulating our present rupee in 1835. We coined the same rupee from 1835 to 1840. Though we coined it for those years, we dated it 1835. From 1840 to about 1852, we coined another rupee with the date of 1840. From 1852 to 1860, we coined another rupee with the date of 1840, but slightly larger, so that we canidentify it. From 1862 to 1873, we coined another rupee, dated 1862. After 1873, we date our coins the year of their issue.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many other delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

DEPARTURE OF THE LATE DEWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 13.

YESTERDAY our old Dewan left here by the evening train for his home at Tarapur. A chota Darbar was held in his honour at the new palace, and some presents in Oriental style were given him by he Maharajah. At the railway station hundreds of people, high and low in rank, crowded to bid him good-bye. Among those present at the platform were: Doctor and Miss Sinclair, Mr. Candy, Revd. and Mrs. Gobeen, Revd. and Mrs. Gatehouse, Revd. Coles, Mr. Bateman of the S. P. G. Mission, all the new members of the Council, together with the heads of several departments and some jagirdas and other respectable people of the town. Before the train moved Dr. Sinclair, acting as spokesman for all present, wished the old Dewan a long and happy life, and, as the train started, three cheers were proposed for him by the Revd. Mr. Coles, and were responded to with great enthusiasm. Many appeared to be touched by the parting, and there were several eyes quite ready to burst into tears.

Mr. Kirtikar, who has been daftardar recently, is said to be going on six months' leave. This promises to hold many startling changes in store, and though they have been whispered even now, it will not be advisible to make them public till they take place.

Some one holding a brief for the new appointees wrote a letter to your contemporary on the 12th. It is a fact that might be taken notice of. The writer of that letter might be assured that in noting those remarkable changes in Kolhapur, nothing was intended to be said against his client or clients as the case may be. He seems to hold antiquated views about the sphere of public opinion, since he confesses to have failed to conceive what interest the matter of the new changes can have for the general public. Evidently he is carried away with the silly idea that things can be done in any way one may like in Kolhapur, and the general public has no right to know or hear of them. It seems clear that the writer in your contemporary has either misunderstood me or misconstrued my words to suit his own purpose. For instance, in alluding to the policy of subduing the influence of the new-made officers, it was pointedly stated by me that this object has been gained by His Highness's having the officers of his own making, and the limit of their powers was thus left entirely out of question. But here the writer in your contemporary has purposely changed the word "subdue" into "lessen," and has made room to say that the powers of the new officers remain uninterfered with. He points out that the Dewan began his work in this State upon a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. True, but as what he began it has been left out unsaid, for it was as the Chief Judge, that he began on Rs. 600, and when he was made Dewan it was on Rs. 800 a month. Such adroitness has been observed, the letter all through, and especially in quoting a sentence from Mr. Sabnis's that "soon after he entered upon his work as the Chief Revenue Officer "things went on as smoothly as ever." It ought to be clear from the context that that expression has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Sabnis's merits or demerits for the office, but it was used in reference to the agitation that was then being made. The object of his writing to your contemporary is perfectly plain and the last paragraph of his letter makes it plainer still that such writings have been inspired by those who are interested in keeping the Government from looking into the affairs at Kolhapur.

Now it may be said that in Kolhapur things are known as they are, but, as sometimes, it is better that many of them should be left unsaid till the proper time for saying them comes. However, one thing might be added that the appearance of the letter of "Kolhapur" in your, contemporary must have been a great relief to Colonel Wray, our Political Agent here, for the fact that the writer of that letter asserts that the Maharajah "is now showing that he is no invertebrate" and that he has made all these changes and selections of his own desire. As the Maharajah is a youth of about hardly 24 summers it was likely to be construed that in all these important State matters he must have been following the impulses of the Political Agent, and has made these changes that have deprived him of an able and experienced adviser like the ex-Dewan. Now the public has heard a word of assurance that it is the Maharajah himself who has done all. In conclusion, one may say that it will be time to defend the Maharajah when he is attacked. He is an amiable and well intentioned rulers, but to prise him for sagacity is absurd lattery for he is too young to have acquired such valuable quanlities which only come by experience of men and affairs. The public is rightly alarmed to see that the Maharajah's right and left hands are cut off in the removal of the former Dewan and Mr. Kirtikar from their respective offices. The writer in your contemporary says that the Dewan was so crippled by gout as to be unable to do his duty. But some of those who are on the spot have reason to think that he was only too vigorous and independent for certain people. Some thing also is said in that letter about the Government policy of non-interference: it may be that the Maharajah has not been interfered with, and has made the changes of his own will. If so, it is remarkable that the public of Kolhapur should have been so imaginative, and one should offer symphaties for those persons against whom appearances are so strong.

NAGPUR NOTES.

As reported in my news of last week, writes our correspondent, the fancy bazar came off on Tuesday and Wednesday last and was an unqualified success. The room was very prettily decorated with plants, and the goods offered for sale were both ornamental and useful, being moderately priced. The Central Provinces Commission Gymkhana was held on Thursday afternoon and the Nagpur polo ground was crowded with a fashionable gathering among whom was our new Chief Commissioner.

The events were ten in number, as follows I. Tent-pegging—Seven sets entered for it, and the Royal Artillery gained the victory in brilliant style. II. Hitting the polo ball—There were no entries, and so this event did not come off III. Riding tandem at a gallop—Three competitors faced the field, and Dr. Buchanan secured the prize, a pretty silver peg-measure. IV. Driving competition—There were seven entries on the card, but three ladies did not appear, Miss Acklom carried off the prize, a handsome silver buckle. V. Horse jumping competition.—Eleven competed in this event and the prize was secured by Dr. Decie. V(a) Pony jumping competition—Mr. Ismay's, Little Bird was the winner, the prize being a Swamy bowl. VI. Cockade fight. This event caused a great deal of ammusement.

The B.N. Railway team, composed of Messrs. Ismay Clark, Allin and Howell were beaten in the final by the Civilians, Messrs. Fox-Strangways, Halifax, Blenkinsop and Rogers, who gained two lotus bowls as the prize. VII. Artillery driving competition.—Two teams from Kamptee were engaged in this event, which was a fine sight. Sergt. White's team was successful and obtained Rs. 16. VIII. Nomination race—Mrs. Barkley nominated Mr. Herbert; Capt. Decie was nominated by Miss Lugard; Mr. Ismay by Miss Allin, Lieut. Dawson by Miss Scroggie; Dr. Buchanan by Miss Acklom; Mr. Rogers by Miss Scott; Mr. Halifax by Miss Doyle; Dr. Buchanan secured the prize, a handsome Lucknow bowl. IX Pig-sticking—Messrs. Mayes, Dawson, Crawford, Howell, Rogers, Slocock, Scarky, Pautin, Clarke, Younghusband, Fox-Strangways, Ord; Ashworth and Hammond entered the field, and Messrs. Ismay and Herbert were in charge of the pig. The chase was a hot one and caused huge merriment. Mr. Crawford secured the prize X. Tug of war—The Commission vs. The World—This event was abandoned. The Gymkhana was brought to a close by a race between Captain Decie on horseback and Lieut. Dawson on foot. The termination was a dead heat. Mr. Graves acted as starter, and the Judges were Messrs. Stanyon, Warren, and Nedham, Cols. Reid and Richardson, Major Mogridge and Captain Biddulph. The secretary, Mr. Mayes, is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements.

Miss Madge Ibbetson's (daughter of our Chief, Commissioner) engagement to Mr. E. Maconochie Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is announced.

A Mahomedan woman saturated her clothes with kerosine oil and then set herself fire with a match because she was not permitted to attend a wedding. The poor woman died in a few hours in terrible agony.

The Young Ladies Guild is organising a Ladies Cricket Club, so that we shall soon have something new in Nagpur to interest us.

On Monday evening, the 5th instant, the Church of England Temperance Society held its monthly meeting in the school-room of Bishop's College. A concert followed which was much appreciated.

A procession in honour of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was formed on the 11th, at which a large number of persons was present. A few Protestants watched the service in respectful silence.

The cricket match C. P. Commission vs. The World came off on Saturday the 10th. The Commission made 117 runs, Napier making a little less than half the number. The World ran up a total of 180 runs for 5 wickets, Captain Johnson's 65 being a fine display. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway met the N. V. Rifles on the same day. The scores were B.N. Railway 147 Nagpur Volunteers. 130 A second team of the B. N. Ry, Cricket Club trave'led to Bilaspur and beat that team handsomely, Bilaspur made in the two innings 69 runs (13 and 63) the B N Ry, score being 69 and 12 for the loss of one wicket only in the second innings. The Bilaspur team could do nothing with the bowling of the Railway travellers in the first innings when the whole side was out for 6 runs made off the bat the remaining 7 runs being byes, &c., In the second innings the Bilaspur men did much better but could not avert defeat. Volunteers are hard at work preparing for the inspection and battalion parades. The N. V. Rifles band shows a great improvement under the care of Major S[illegible]. The B. N. Ry. section to Calcutta will be op[illegible] the early part of the coming year. In October the [illegible] will be opened for traffic to Cuttack, and trains run a few stations on the Calcutta side as well.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE IN THE COMMONS.

LORD HARRIS'S CHAMPION.

INDIA'S NECESSITIES.

SIR M. BHOWNAGGREE made one of his best speeches in the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on August 11. The Hon. member said :—

Mr. Speaker, I have been in some doubt whether by the forms of the House I should be able to speak to the proposition which appears as an Amendment in my name. Otherwise I should certainly have made a few remarks on the Press legislation which has been under discussion, and would have specially liked to comment on the reference made to Lord Harris by the honourable Member for South-west Bethnal Green, Mr. Pickersgill, where he said that Lord Harris had got a man convicted by a magistrate in Bombay in respect of certain statements made in a language with which he was unconversant.

Mr. Pickersgill: I did not use those words, Sir.

Sir M. Bhownaggree: The honourable Member quoted words to that effect from an article in a journal which has not a large circulation, in order to gratify a desire to level an accusation against Lord Harris, and added that "Lord Harris deserved to be chaffed to his dying day for permitting himself to be bamboozled."

Mr. Pickersgill: I used it as an illustration in my argument, Sir.

Sir M. Bhownaggree: The statement, Mr. Speaker, at all events, contained very serious accusations against an English statesman who occupied the very important position of Governor of Bombay. In the first place, Lord Harris was accused in that extract of having brought about a conviction in a Bombay magistrate's court, which anybody who knows the condition of administration in India would regard as a very serious imputation to make against the Governor of a Presidency. That was the accusation which the honourable Member for South-west Bethnal Green brought against Lord Harris.

Mr. Pickersgill: Mr. Speaker, I made no accusation against Lord Harris. I simply read an extract from an article by Sir John Jardine, an Indian judge. Let Lord Harris settle matters with Sir John Jardine.

Sir M. Bhownaggree: Mr. Speaker, if quoting one-sided statements were a permissible form of attacking in this House the reputation of a public man, I have here a bundle of cuttings with which I could attack the reputation of several Members of the House by reading scurrilous extracts from native papers. My reason for referring to the subject is this, that the article quoted contains one-sided allusions to a matter which had been the subject of personal controversy between gentlemen engaged in different capacities in the administration of India, and the accusations made by the honourable Member for South-west Bethnal Green—

Mr. Pickersgill: I made no accusation.

Sir M. Bhownaggree: It is a serious thing to repeat a statement in this House, where Lord Harris could not defend himself, that "he had got a man convicted by a magistrate" who was an officer subordinate to his government at the time, on a charge of sedition uttered in a tongue with which Lord Harris was not conversant. If not knowing the Gujarati language was a taunt that applied to Lord Harris, that would be equally applicable to the judges to whom the honourable Member seemed to refer with approval. Lord Harris's connection with the affair was simply that he was head of the local government when the prosecution in question took place in the

ORDINARY COURSE OF JUSTICE

in Bombay. I have thought fit to refer to the attack indirectly made by the honourable Member for South-west Bethnal Green on Lord Harris, as knowing the circumstances of the incident on which the accusation was based, I could scarcely allow it to remain unrefuted, which is easily done, by merely stating what Lord Harris's share in the matter was. Now, Mr. Speaker, the discussion which took place upon the Amendment on which a Division has been just taken, relieves me of the necessity of saying much as regards the defects of the system of education which has been in vogue in India in the last half-century. I need not dwell on that side of the results of the system after the allusions made to it in the course of the preceding Debate, and after the significant views expressed thereon by the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India in his statesmanlike speech to which we have just listened. He has referred to the want of the recuperative efficacy of that system, in having failed to direct the energies of those whom that education has reached to those independent industrial pursuits which form the basis of national prosperity. After many years of personal observation and close study of the question, I have come to the conclusion that our system of education, benevolently initiated, no doubt, and followed out on the lines which its framers designed, has entirely failed of the influence which they must have intended it should exercise on the future well-being of the people of India. I find that my Motion has

CAUSED SOME ALARM IN A PARTICULAR QUARTER

which is always easily frightened at the suggestion of any change in the present system of instruction on the hasty assumption that a blow is aimed at what is known as high education. I would, however, at once disarm such suspicions, by alluding with approval to the Amendment which stands in the name of the honourable Member for Dumfriesshire, and by stating that, in asking for remedies to be adopted for the cure of the evils I complain of, I have not the slightest intention of suggesting anything which would justify the second half of his proposition—namely, that it would be calamitous if, in effecting the cure, the Government weakened either elementary or higher education. I thank the honourable Member for agreeing with me, that it is extremely desirable that the Government of India should earnestly direct the attention and energies of the people

TO TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

I have been an ardent advocate of education in India, been actively associated with some of its educational establishments, and am wholly dependent on that system. It would, I grant, be in the highest degree injurious to the interests of India to lessen the volume of public instruction, and if the ultimate uses of the so-called high education, at present given there, were to be of the sort that best fulfils the purpose and aim of all national education—namely, the attainment of national prosperity—I would willingly have every one of our fellow-subjects become a B.A. or an M.A., if possible. But my contention, mainly, is that the work of public instruction, for the last fifty years that it has been in operation has failed to develop in the slightest degree the vast industrial resources of India. As the rules of this Debate will not allow of my asking the decision of the House upon my proposition to-night, and as it cannot be put from the Chair, I shall take the opportunity here of reading the words in which I have couched it: "That, in the opinion of this House, the system of education at present pursued in British India has proved ineffectual to direct the attention and energies of its people to technical and industrial pursuits, with the result that the productive power of the country has been arrested, making it more and more dependent on foreign manufactures; that as a consequence considerable portions of the population are rendered helpless, and a sense of discontent is growing up among those classes who, having come under the influence of such education, look to Government only to provide them with the means of livelihood; and that therefore this House considers that the time has arrived when a change should be made in the system of public instruction in India, and other adequate measures adopted with a view to remedying these evils." Now, Mr. Speaker, perhaps it might be asserted that this is a singular opinion—that the view expressed here with regard to education, only expresses

THE SENTIMENT OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN

portion of the inhabitants of India—and therefore I shall take the liberty of reading a few short quotations from native authorities, whose claim to speak on the subject cannot possibly be impeached. I make my first quotation from a lecture delivered by the Maharajah of Travancore some time ago. Perhaps even my honourable Friend opposite will admit that he is one of the most enlightened princes of India. In the course of that lecture, which was entitled "Our Industrial Status," the Maharajah thus referred to the students that flocked to the State schools:—"Almost without exception, all these, I suspect, look to Government employment. If our Government must provide for all the youths that receive education, our public offices will have to be extended miles, and public salaries to be increased by thousands of rupees, and after all to entertain a host of discontented, disobedient, and sometimes troublesome young men." Sir Madhava Rao, a statesman of vast India-n—I was going to say European—reputation, also, in a speech, delivered a few years ago at a distribution of prizes, expressed the following sentiment with regard to our educational system in India.—"At the present day, the cultivator, the weaver, the trader, the soldier, the artisan, the Brahman, and perhaps even the barber, one and all were fired with a desire to train their sons for Government employment or other sedentary intellectual employment. Hence, the schools were crowded, and more schools were called for. The phenomenon was the effect of a huge popular delusion, and not the effect of a genuine thirst for useful knowledge. Government could not possibly find employment for such vast numbers. Even the best educated men were already finding it difficult to get a footing in the public service, and some of them would be glad to have wages equal to those of a good carpenter mainley."

I may quote another statement on the same subject upon an authority which although it is guilty of the sin of being Anglo-Indian, is certainly entitled to great weight, as coming from one whom the educated natives regard as their Friend. Mr. H. S. Cotton, Commissioner of Assam, says:—"Numbers of young men yearly issue from our institutions, who find that they can obtain neither practice in the law courts, nor places in the public service. They look back on all the mental toil they have endured, and are chagrined on discovering that in but too many instances it leads to nothing. This accounts mainly for the discontent and restlessness which are perceptible in the rising generation. Then, again, we have the high and impartial authority of Sir Monier Williams for the following:—"Those who are unsuccessful in getting appointments will not turn to manual labour, but remain discontented members of society and enemies of our Government, converting the little real education they have received into an instrument for writing seditious articles in native journals. Now, Mr. Speaker, I beg to assure the House that, in placing these opinions before it, it is

NOT MY PURPOSE TO MAKE ANY IMPUTATIONS

gainst what are called, with doubtful accuracy, the educated classes of India. My whole object is to demonstrate, on the strength of opinions expressed by high authorities, both native and English, the competency or the impartiality of which cannot be for a moment doubted, the second proposition contained in my motion, that the result of the education we give at present in India is to make considerable sections of its population helpless and discontented, because it leads them to look to Government only to provide them with the means of livelihood; so that, without finding fault with the standard or volume of public instruction—indeed, while pleading for the extension of elementary, and even higher grades of education among a larger number of our fellow-subjects—it can be contended that, unless some exceptional measures are adopted and changes introduced to modify or supplement the present system, it will fail in future, as is has failed in the past, to attain the one main object aimed at in the pursuit of healthy education in every country—namely, the development of its material resources and consequent growth of its prosperity. Now, Mr. Speaker, I confess one is at a disadvantage in this House in speaking upon an Indian subject involving complex problems, as this does, because, and I say it with all respect to the House, it often lacks that elementary knowledge of the conditions of the country without reference to which one cannot adequately treat such a subject. However, I hope to make my meaning clear as to the present condition of skilled industrial pursuits there by placing before honourable Members a few comparative figures. The value of the export trade of India in 1895-96, the latest year for which the official figures are available, was Rx. 109,545,101, and of that amount Rx. 15,333,588 was the whole value of manufactured articles; or, in other words, less than one-seventh of the whole trade. In the same year the value of foreign imports into India was Rx. 69,316,395, of which Rx. 10,197,255 was raw material, or about one-seventh of the whole imports. Thus it can be seen that in a given year India receives and consumes of foreign manufactures the value of seven times the value of the raw articles it imports. On the other hand, it sends out, in raw material, seven times the value of its export of manufactured articles. Again, we find that, whereas out of a population in England and Wales of of 22,000,000, no less than 7,000,000 of people are engaged in industrial pursuits, or nearly 33 per cent., in India, out of a population of 300,000,000, (about 3,000,000, and that on a liberal computation, are reckoned to be so employed; that is to say, 1 per cent. In giving these figures, I would not be understood to say that the productive power of the country has lessened under British rule, nor would I for a momen venture to assert that the policy of its administration is

ANTAGONISTIC TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

In fact, I have myself on more than one occasion argued that the peace and security which have been established throughout India under that rule have multiplied its producing capacity as far as raw materials are concerned, that consequently its export trade has increased eightyfold, and that the prospects of mere unskilled labour employment are greatly enhanced. It is to the production of skilled industries that my remarks have reference, and I contend that the figures I have just given, few as they are, demonstrate the dismal condition of the industrial and manufacturing capacity of India, making it evident how heavily it suffers by having to pay to foreign countries for those manufactured articles which it needs and consumes, but cannot, or will not, manufacture itself. It has unlimited wealth of natural material. It had varied industries in the olden times embracing sculpture, architecture, woodwork, embroidery, carpet-making, jewellery, and many others of varying degrees of excellence, showing that the necessary talent for such pursuits has never been lacking. But these have mostly disappeared, such products as require but little skilled manipulation have ceased to be a source of wealth or revenue for the benefit of the country. I could name numberless instances to prove this, but I would not venture to trouble the House with such details, for I think that a committee of inquiry would be the proper way to go for those particulars. In order to illustrate my meaning, however, on this part of my argument, I would just name an article or two. Hides, for instance, of which there is abundance, and which would require very little labour indeed to manufacture into useful articles, are sent out of the country without any native labour being bestowed upon them except what would be required to flay the skins from the animals and just rolling them and bundling them for shipment. The same skins come back from Germany manufactured. Tea again, which is an essentially Indian product in that it is produced on the soil by virtue of the conditions of its climate and grown by Indian labourers, who only get a coolie-wage, makes wealth for the planter who is not a native generally speaking. Even the retail sale of it is gradually passing into hands which take away the profits out of India because the native neglects the trade as being mean, or not suitable to his tastes. Now Mr. Speaker it might be asked,

WHAT HAS THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION TO DO WITH THIS

condition of things? My answer is that it has, indeed, a great deal to do with it. A main function of the public instruction of a country is, or ought to be, to teach people the dignity of labour, and in a country like India to awaken in them a sense of the influence which skilled industry has upon national wealth and prosperity, and fit them in various ways for its pursuit. The present system does not perform this function. The education is too literate, and only fits the youth who get it to adapt themselves to the medical and legal professions, which are overstocked. It fails to point out to them that the instruction which they receive is for the purpose of fostering the orginal industries of the country, and acquiring others which Western culture opens out to them. It goes further in that evil direction, and drags them away from those profitable pursuits which belong to the land, and in which their fathers were engaged, but which have in many cases already diminished, and in others altogether disappeared. I will instance one medical studies to show how the education we give now

HAS A TENDENCY TO DIVERT THE PEOPLE

from following the more substantial side of their work in life in a given department of useful occupation. The universities in India turn out medical men by the hundred every year, there are as many in all India to-day a manufacturing chemist. The academic degree, and the prospect of earning a living by visiting patients and writing prescriptions, is no doubt, more alluring than having to do hard, perserving work in a manufacturing depot or laboratory; hence this strange result, that while medical practitioners multiply, the less attractive pursuits of operative chemistry is wholly shunned. This is just a casual illustration of how our teaching fails to indicate that for diligent work, based upon the instruction received in schools and colleges, there are fertile fields of activity which have been sadly neglected. On these grounds, which I have but briefly enumerated, I submit that change in the system of instruction, and in the methods of imparting it, has become imperative. I am aware that it is the people themselves who must find out these drawbacks from which they have suffered so far, and take a new departure as regards the application of the education they receive under a benevolently-framed scheme. But I contend that the Government in India

MUST TAKE THE INITIATIVE

in guiding the people. Whenever and wherever they can, they must show their appreciation of manual skill, by introducing them in the curricula of schools and universities. It is essential that both in the local governments and in the India Office itself, they should create departments for the special purpose of fostering skilled industries, placing them under the charge of experts acquainted with the capability of the material resources of India, and with the methods by which the people's energies, both mental and physical, could be directed to their proper manipulation. I cannot hope to dwell at length just now on the various ways and means by which this useful purpose could be attained. This is, again, as I have said before, a subject on which due inquiry could be made, and remedies suggested, through the agency of a committee of enquiries. But if the view I have feebly tried to lay before the House could be acted on, I am sure it will prove beneficial both to the people and the Government in more ways than one. The economic gain to the country would be enormous, if we could get the people to earn their living by operating upon those unlimited raw materials which they at present bundle away to foreign countries and buy back in manufactured cost. One of the strongest common arguments which are used with the native population to persuade them that so long as a foreign domination is over India they can never be prosperous, is that the drain upon their finances for administrative and military charges must continue to suck the life-blood of the country year after year. They are told persistently that their poverty and helplessness are absolutely due to that drain, and that all the evils of famine from which they periodically suffer are the outcome of that helplessness. We are not unaware that arguments like this have been at the bottom of of the disaffection that is invoked against British rule and of much of internal disorders against which we have had to contend in the last few years. The literary education which we give the people of India, instead of enabling them to grapple into the truth or otherwise of such representations, only fits and inclines them to

IMBIBE IDEAS BY NO MEANS FRIENDLY

to their Government. Now, the home remittances are, I believe, about £16,000,0.0 a year, half of which is the amount of interest payable into the capital advanced by Great Britain for the construction of railways, canals, and other works of public utility. Therefore, the other eight millions, which, if we leave out of reckoning all considerations on which the remittance to that extent can be wholly or partly justified, is, say, the burden upon India, to which is attributed its comparative poverty. But, as I have stated before, the people of India pay every year for the manufactured articles which they import a sum of no less than 60 million tens of rupees. Now, if by teaching the people the art to manufacture not more than one-fifth the articles they receive from foreign countries in their present state of industrial incapacity, we can at once save them that proportion of the purchase price of such articles, and thus counterbalance the supposed inequitable burden of eight millions of home remittances. By just doing this we immediately extinguish the reason or pretext on which some of them base a great grievance, and in this one way only we should secure a great political gain, beside the great economic good that would accrue to the people I am persuaded, Mr. Speaker, that by adopting necessary measures, without further delay, to foster the growth of skilled industrial pursuits, we should be conferring upon India great blessings, and not only justifying British rule, but making its foundations firm and permanent. Government can do much to lead the way in that direction, and the people are sure to follow. In saying this I do not make any complaint against the Government. They have heretofore expressed much sympathy for, and even tried to actively foster, the material resources of the country, as, for example, by exhibiting at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and in 1886 at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, some of its chief products. The vast increase in the tea industry of India is mainly due to the attention drawn to it at Paris first. But that is not enough, nor does that sort of

FITFUL AND SUPERFICIAL ACTIVITY

go to the root of the matter. It is the training of the Indian youth to technical and industrial pursuits on a systematic basis that is wanted, and it is essential that a through inquiry, with the object of obtaining suggestions for a properly organised scheme for that purpose, should be instituted, I trust, Mr. Speaker, that before you leave the chair the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India will express himself in sympathy with the objects of my proposition, and also promise that views which I have but so feebly set forth will actively engage in the immediate future the attention of the various Governments in India. In conclusion Sir, may I claim the indulgence of the House for a moment longer just to express my hearty concurrence with the widespread approval with which is regarded the apoint ment which Her Majesty has just made in succession to Lord Elgin. The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India have to be congratulated on the happy selection they have made. The right honorable Gentleman the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Curzon) will take to the discharge of the duties of his onerous but splendid position as Viceroy an intellect of the highest order and a large grasp of the most essentia problems affecting India in congratulating India on the new rule it is going to have I do hope that his career will be successful and brilliant unmarred by those visitations of nature and other difficulties which have so afflicted the country in the past two years.

SOME RECENT ST. LEGERS.

MR. ALFRED E. T. WATSON's account of some recent St. Legers will bear repetition now :—

The Derby is of course always the Derby, the great event of the racing year, in the eye of the world in general, and no conservative lover of the Turf would have it otherwise; but if the question came to be argued, it would be hard to say why the Derby is to be considered greater than the St. Leger, in which, as a rule, the Derby horses renew their struggle over a far fairer better course, with the further attraction that in 'the mares' month' it often happens that a filly which the prestige of having won the Oaks, together perhaps with one or two others whose friends think that they should have won the 'ladies' race,' or would have done so had they taken part in it, join also in the contest. I fancy, too, that there is much more of the spirit of sport among the throng that assemble to see a Leger on the Doncaster Town Moor than among the crowd at Epsom on the Derby day. What glorious names are associated with the race! Did five such horses ever succeed each other in any list of winners as those which carried off the Leger from 1849 to 1853—Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Newminster, Stockwell, and West Australian? There were giants on the earth in those days, though I am not endeavouring to assert that the horses of fifty years ago were as a rule better than our own. I take the contrary, I believe that our animals are at least as speedy and would be found to stay as well if there were more necessity for finding and training stayers. The good horses—the great horses—came in a bunch half-way through the century; but against the five named might we not bring St. Simon, Ormonde, Isinglass—and which shall we say for the other two? Donovan? St. Gatien? Robert the Devil that wonderfully good mare La Fleche? Happily we have plenty of choice! Why is it that the

FILLIES DO SO WELL IN THE LEGER?

Presumably they are at their best in 'the mares' month' for consider this: Just about 80 per cent. of horses as against mares have started for the Leger in the last thirty years, but eleven mares have won—Achievement, Formosa, Hannah, Marie Stuart, Apology, Jennette, Dutch Oven, Seabreeze, Memoir, La Fleche, and Throstle. Marie Stuarts race was assuredly one of the most sporting ever known—in the brief space I can occupy in dealing with a large subject I must pick my subjects for gossip rather arbitrarily. Doncaster had not been out since he won the Derby; Marie Stuart had won the Coronation Stakes and the Yorkshire Oaks since winning the Oaks; their owner, the late Mr. Merry, did not know which was the better, colt or filly, so they fought it out on the Town Moor, and Marie Stuart won—a head. But there is this important point to be borne in mind. At that time colts (8 st. 10lb.) gave fillies (8 st. 5 lb.) as much as 5 lb.; now the weights are 9 st. and 8 st. 11 lb., that is 3 lb. The difference of 2lb. would just—as nearly as possible—alter the head; so that colt and filly were, it seems, precisely the same animal, as the phrase goes.

To win the Derby is a great achievement; but on what slight events success and failure depend! The late James Goater always declared that Rayon d'Or ought to have won in what is immortalised in Turf history as Sir Bevys' year; that he was always a better horse than Sir Bevys and failed at Epsom because his jockey (J. Morris) was tied down with orders to ride in a certain way. 'Let me ride as I like and I can't be beaten,' was his request when he was put up to ride at Doncaster; and win he did—Sir Bevys was nowhere.

The next year's Leger was one of the most exciting on record, for Robert the Devil and Bend Or, who had not met since the sensational Derby, when Archer, riding Bend Or with one hand, snatched the race from an inferior jockey. It poured in torrents; but the rain could not damp the excitement, whatever else it might deluge. The 'talent' did not think that there had been much wrong with the Derby running, and odds of 11 to 8 were laid on Bend Or, 4 to 1 against Robert the Devil; but the latter ploughed through the mud and won very easily in Tom Cannon's hands by three lengths from Cipollata, The Abbot, and Zealot; Bend Or hopelessly beaten—in company with Jenny Howlet, who had won the Oaks, but was rightly thought to have no chance here. The jock

PURELY PERSONAL.

MUCH has been written of late about Bismarck's memoirs, and in the September "Fortnightly" Mr. W. H. Dawson recalls some words which the Chancellor addressed to him on the subject more than six years ago: "I shall not publish anything during my lifetime," he said. There are so many events of which I am now the only living witness, and you will see how the publication of memoirs while I live would land me in every manner of polemic, and that, at my advanced age, I could not stand. But I shall leave papers and memoranda to my children, who will deal with them after I am gone. For the rest, I trust to history." "And history is just and speaks truth," I ventured to say, as our conversation drew to a close. "Yes," he repeated. "history is just, but her judgments always tarry long—it may be thirty, forty years. Yet history is just." "It was clear," says Mr. Dawson "that he was contented to leave his work to the judgment of posterity and to abide by the result."

The President of the Royal Institute of Public Health stated the other day that "the mean duration of married life is greater among married men than is the case with celibates; no doubt the former are taken better care of." With reference to this statement a correspondent writes: The President appears to have fallen into an old statistical fallacy. Married men are longer-lived, not necessarily because they are married, but because they were probably the best of the bachelors, in the best position to marry, to afford home comforts, and medical advice. As bachelors they went through a process of selection, the judge being the female, whose reasoning powers may not be good, but whose instinct is well known to be excellent. But is there quite so much applied Darwinism as all this means in daily life?

Should the President of the Korean Foreign Office, with whom Mr. G. N. Curzon had an interview when he journeyed through Korea, chance to hear of Mr. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India, he will no doubt make inquiries as to who Mrs. Curzon is. For in the book "Problems of the Far East," Mr. Curzon tells us that this gentleman, hearing that he (Mr. Curzon) had been a Minister of the Crown in England, asked about his salary and the perquisites of office; and finally, remembering that in Korea members of the Government were usually relatives of the King or Queen, said, "I presume you are a near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England." Mr. Curzon's answer of "No, I am not (not," seemed to disgust this Korean gentleman so much that he added, "I am, however, as yet an unmarried man.

There is in *M. A. P.* a little story of Lord Russell. One day, a year before he took silk, the present Lord Chief was sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," instantly replied Russell.

Sir John Bramston, who with Sir James Elphinston Erskine is forming the Commission appointed to "inquire into matters relating to certain French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland," has had a long and varied public career. As far back as 1859 he went to Queensland as private secretary to Sir George Bowen. He afterwards became a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of that Colony. Then he was Attorney, first of Queensland and next of Hong Kong, acting for some time as Judge of the Supreme Court at the latter place. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, a post which he retired from only last year. A better man for the mission could not have been chosen. Admiral Erskine was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, and therefore is well up in the question to be settled.

Mr. Comrie Thomson, the famous Scotch advocate, whose death is announced, was noted among his friends for his mots, which were repeated from mouth to mouth in Parliament House, and were known within a few hours all over Edinburgh. There is a saying of Mr. Comrie Thomson's which may now be recorded in print. He left court with a proof, during the Ardlamont case, by which his fame which had been local, became world-wide, before Lord Kingsburgh had concluded his charge to the jury. "Do you know, my dear fellow," he observed to his friend, who was one of the prosecuting counsel, "on hearing Lord Kingsburgh sum beginning to have a doubt about Monson's guilt."

Mr. Thomson and Sheriff Jameson were probably the two stoutest men in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. But Thomson took influenza, which reduced him a good bit. On coming back to the Parliament House he ruefully shook his loose waistcoat, exclaiming, "Jameson has it now!" Mr. Thomson had a pretty way of saying a courteous thing. During the progress of a case he had occasion to quote Macdonald's Criminal Law, the author of which was sitting on the bench. The Lord Justice-Clerk, with dry humour, reminded counsel that a man was not popularly supposed to be an authority on law until he was dead. "Then," remarked Mr. Thomson, "may it be long ere that can be said of your lordship."

From an article on "The Duke of Argyll and His Highland Home" in the Windsor we make an extract: There are abundant signs all over the Castle that the present head of the Argyll family is a student—books overflow into nearly every room. The Duke possesses the sole complete copy of the first book printed in Gaelic. Another literary treasure is Bishop Carswell's tradslation of John Knox's Liturgy, dating back more than three centuries. There are many relics of Mary Queen of Scots, and some fine specimens of Gainsborough's art. The grounds of Inveraray Castle are generally open to the public even when the Duke is in residence.

The proud boast of the French critic that every man in the world, if he had his choice, would live in France is partly justified by the recently-published comparative statistics of the number of foreign residents in France and of French residents in foreign lands. It appears that there were in 1897 no fewer than 405,870 Belgians living in France, while only 52,000 French lived in Belgium. The Italians in France numbered 286,042, the French in Italy merely 11,000. 84,000 Switzers in France, 54,000 French in Switzerland. There were 83,330 Germans in France, 24,000 French in Germany; 28,000 English in France, but only 18,000 French in England; 14,000 Russians in France, while the French-Russian alliance has as yet merely attracted 5,200 French to live in Russia. The figures are confined to the European States, and it seems that France in 1897 was the chosen dwelling-place of 1,130,211 foreigners; whilst the comparatively small number of 517,000 Frenchmen were living in the other States of Europe.

As an instance of the young Queen of Holland's charm, "A Dutchwoman in "Good Words" for September tells a story: On the last day of the Royal visit to the province of Overyssel in 1895 a rabid Socialist and anti-Orangist amazed his acquaintances by appearing with a bright orange-coloured scarf around his body. "What does this mean?" they asked. "Your opinions and feelings seem to have undergone a marvellous change." "And so they have replied the late Socialist; "but how could I know what a sweet little girl our Queen was?"

"The circumstance," writes a correspondent, "of Colonel Applegard, C. B., sitting as a magistrate on the Kingston County Court Bench attired, owing to the heat, in boating-flannels, reminds me of an incident in the career of Lord Norbury, the celebrated Irish Chief Justice and wit of the early decades of the century. Lord Norbury on one occasion, during an oppressive day in court, flung back his judicial robes, and set the court-house in a roar by the novel appearance of his underdress—namely a green tabinet coat with pearl buttons, a striped yellow and black vest, and buff breeches. He had appeared as Hawthorn ('Love in a Village') the previous evening at a fancy dress ball in Dublin Castle, and retained the dress for its coolness."

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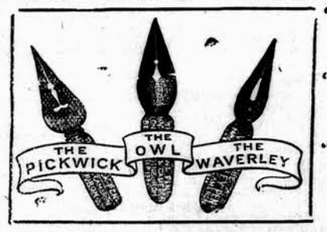

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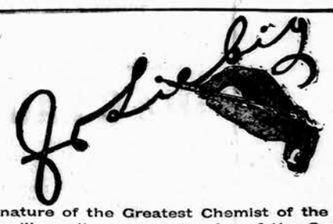

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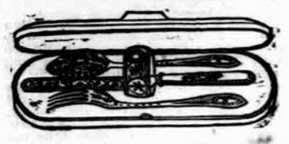

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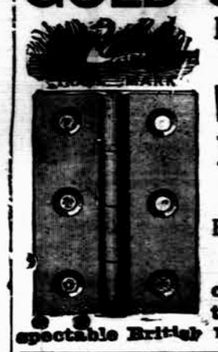

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